

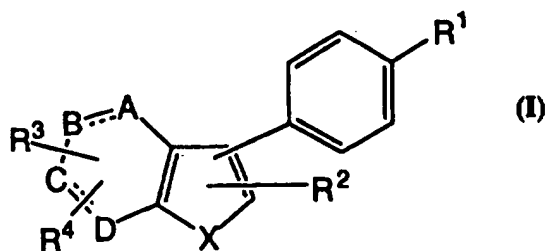


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(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA95/00490 (22) International Filing Date: 24 August 1995 (24.08.95) (30) Priority Data: 297.461 29 August 1994 (29.08.94) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 297,461 (CON) Filed on 29 August 1994 (29.08.94) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MERCK FROSST CANADA INC. [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PRASIT, Petpiboon [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). GUAY, Daniel [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). WANG, Zhaoyin [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). LEGER, Serge [CA/CA];		16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). THERIEN, Michel [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Quebec H9H 3L1 (CA). (74) Agent: MURPHY, Kevin, P.; Swabey Ogilvy Renault, Suite 1600, 1981 McGill College, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2Y3 (CA). (81) Designated States: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, US, UZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG). Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: DIARYL BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLES AS INHIBITORS OF CYCLOOXYGENASE-2

(57) Abstract

The invention encompasses the novel compound of formula (I) as well as a method of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I). The invention also encompasses certain pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising compounds of formula (I).



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TITLE OF THE INVENTIONDIARYL BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLES AS INHIBITORS OF
CYCLOOXYGENASE-25 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods of treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases and certain pharmaceutical compositions therefor.

Non-steroidal, antiinflammatory drugs exert most of their
10 antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity and inhibit hormone-induced uterine contractions and certain types of cancer growth through inhibition of prostaglandin G/H synthase, also known as cyclooxygenase. Initially, only one form of cyclooxygenase was known, this corresponding to cyclooxygenase-1 or the constitutive enzyme, as
15 originally identified in bovine seminal vesicles. More recently the gene for a second inducible form of cyclooxygenase (cyclooxygenase-2) has been cloned, sequenced and characterized initially from chicken, murine and human sources. This enzyme is distinct from the cyclooxygenase-1 which has been cloned, sequenced and characterized from various
20 sources including the sheep, the mouse and man. The second form of cyclooxygenase, cyclooxygenase-2, is rapidly and readily inducible by a number of agents including mitogens, endotoxin, hormones, cytokines and growth factors. As prostaglandins have both physiological and pathological roles, we have concluded that the constitutive enzyme,
25 cyclooxygenase-1, is responsible, in large part, for endogenous basal release of prostaglandins and hence is important in their physiological functions such as the maintenance of gastrointestinal integrity and renal blood flow. In contrast, we have concluded that the inducible form, cyclooxygenase-2, is mainly responsible for the pathological effects of
30 prostaglandins where rapid induction of the enzyme would occur in response to such agents as inflammatory agents, hormones, growth factors, and cytokines. Thus, a selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2 will have similar antiinflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic properties to a conventional non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug, and in addition

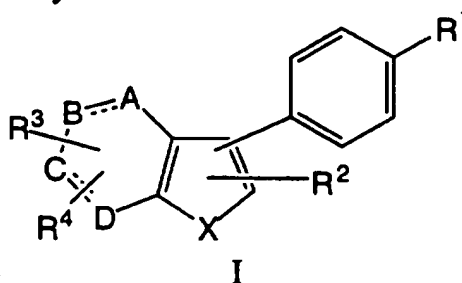
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would inhibit hormone-induced uterine contractions and have potential anti-cancer effects, but will have a diminished ability to induce some of the mechanism-based side effects. In particular, such a compound should have a reduced potential for gastrointestinal toxicity, a reduced potential for renal side effects, a reduced effect on bleeding times and possibly a lessened ability to induce asthma attacks in aspirin-sensitive asthmatic subjects.

A brief description of the potential utility of cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors is given in an article by John Vane, *Nature*, Vol. 367, pp. 215-216, 1994.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention encompasses the novel compound of Formula I as well as a method of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

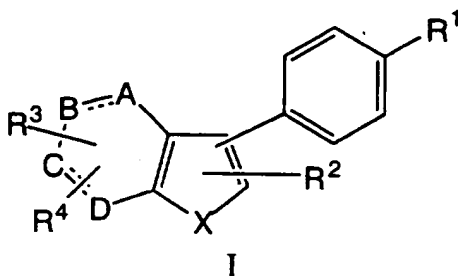


The invention also encompasses certain pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising compounds of Formula I.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention encompasses the novel compound of Formula I as well as a method of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a
 5 non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.



10 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein:

—A=B—C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) —CH=CH—CH=CH—,
- (b) —CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—, —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—, —C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—,
- 15 (c) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—, —CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—, —C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—
- (d) —CH₂—CH₂—O—C(O)—, —CH₂—O—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —O—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—,
- (e) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—O—, —CH₂—C(O)—OCH₂—,
 —C(O)—O—CH₂—CH₂—,
- 20 (f) —C(R⁷)₂—O—C(O)—, —C(O)—O—C(R⁷)₂—, —O—C(O)—C(R⁷)₂—,
 —C(R⁷)₂—C(O)—O—,
- (g) —N=CH—CH=CH—,
- (h) —CH=N—CH=CH—,
- (i) —CH=CH—N=CH—,
- 25 (j) —CH=CH—CH=N—,
- (k) —N=CH—CH=N—,
- (l) —N=CH—N=CH—,
- (m) —CH=N—CH=N—,
- (n) —S—CH=N—,
- 30 (o) —S—N=CH—,

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- (p) -N=N-NH-,
- (q) -CH=N-S-,
- (r) -N=CH-S-,

5 R¹ is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) S(O)₂CH₃,
- (b) S(O)₂NH₂,
- (c) S(O)₂NHCOCF₃,
- (d) S(O)(NH)CH₃,
- 10 (e) S(O)(NH)NH₂,
- (f) S(O)(NH)NHCOCF₃,
- (g) P(O)(CH₃)OH, and
- (h) P(O)(CH₃)NH₂,

R² is selected from the group consisting of

- 15 (a) C₁-6alkyl,
- (b) C₃-7, cycloalkyl,
- (c) mono- or di-substituted phenyl or naphthyl wherein the
substituent is selected from the group consisting of
 - (1) hydrogen,
 - 20 (2) halo, including F, Cl, Br, I,
 - (3) C₁-6alkoxy,
 - (4) C₁-6alkylthio,
 - (5) CN,
 - (6) CF₃,
 - 25 (7) C₁-6alkyl,
 - (8) N₃,
 - (9) -CO₂H,
 - (10) -CO₂-C₁-4alkyl,
 - (11) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH,
 - 30 (12) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁-4alkyl, and
 - (13) -C₁-6alkyl-CO₂-R⁸;
- (d) mono- or di-substituted heteroaryl wherein the heteroaryl
is a monocyclic aromatic ring of 5 atoms, said ring having

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one hetero atom which is S, O, or N, and optionally 1, 2, or 3 additional N atoms; or
the heteroaryl is a monocyclic ring of 6 atoms, said ring having one hetero atom which is N, and optionally 1, 2, 3, or 4 additional N atoms; said substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halo, including fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo,
- (3) C₁-6alkyl,
- (4) C₁-6alkoxy,
- (5) C₁-6alkylthio,
- (6) CN,
- (7) CF₃,
- (8) N₃,
- (9) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH, and
- (10) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁-4alkyl;

(e) benzoheteroaryl which includes the benzo fused analogs of (d);

R³ and R⁴ are the substituents residing on any position of

—A=B—C=D— and are selected independently from the group consisting of:

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) CF₃,
- (c) CN,
- (d) C₁-6alkyl,
- (e) -Q¹ wherein Q¹ is Q², CO₂H, C(R⁵)(R⁶)OH,
- (f) -O-Q²,
- (g) -S-Q², and
- (h) optionally substituted

- (1) -C₁-5 alkyl-Q¹,
- (2) -O-C₁-5 alkyl-Q¹,
- (3) -S-C₁-5 alkyl-Q¹,
- (4) -C₁-3alkyl-O-C₁-3alkyl-Q¹,
- (5) -C₁-3alkyl-S-C₁-3alkyl-Q¹,

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(6) -C₁₋₅ alkyl-O-Q²,(7) -C₁₋₅ alkyl-S-Q²,

wherein the substituent resides on the alkyl chain and the substituent is C₁₋₃alkyl, and Q¹ is Q², CO₂H, C(R⁵)(R⁶)OH

5 Q² is CO₂-C₁₋₄alkyl, tetrazolyl-5-yl, or C(R⁵)(R⁶)O-C₁₋₄alkyl;

R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are each independently selected from the group consisting of

(a) hydrogen,

(b) C₁₋₆alkyl,

10 or R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon to which they are attached form a saturated monocyclic carbon ring of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 atoms, or two R⁷ groups on the same carbon form a saturated monocyclic carbon ring of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 atoms;

R⁸ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

15 R⁹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or aryl.

X is O, S, NR⁹, CO, C(R⁹)₂, C(R⁹)(OH), -C(R⁹)=C(R⁹)-; -C(R⁹)=N-; -N=C(R⁹)-.

Exemplifying the invention are:

20

(a) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]furan

(b) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]-thiophene

(c) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenyl-inden-1-one

25

(d) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-phenyl)indole

(e) 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)indole

(f) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

30

(g) 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

(h) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

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- (i) 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-
4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one
- (j) 2-Phenyl-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4,7-dihydro-
thieno[2,3-c]pyran-5-one

5

The following abbreviations have the indicated meanings:

	Ac	=	acetyl
	C.I.	=	chemical ionization
10	DBU	=	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
	DMF	=	N,N-dimethylformamide
	DMSO	=	dimethyl sulfoxide
	DMAP	=	4-dimethylaminopyridine
	MMPP	=	monoperoxyphthalic acid??
15	MMPP	=	magnesium monoperoxyphthalate
	MPPM	=	monoperoxyphthalic acid, magnesium salt hexahydrate
	NBS	=	N-bromosuccinimide
	NSAID	=	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
20	PCC	=	Pyridinium chlorochromate
	PDC	=	pyridinium dichromate
	Ph	=	phenyl
	PPA	=	polyphosphoric acid
	r.t.	=	room temperature
25	Swern's	=	DMSO + oxalyl chloride
	TFAA	=	trifluoroacetic anhydride
	THF	=	tetrahydrofuran
	TLC	=	thin layer chromatography

30 Alkyl group abbreviations

Me	=	methyl
Et	=	ethyl
n-Pr	=	normal propyl

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	i-Pr	=	isopropyl
	n-Bu	=	normal butyl
	i-Bu	=	isobutyl
	s-Bu	=	secondary butyl
5	t-Bu	=	tertiary butyl
	c-Pr	=	cyclopropyl
	c-Bu	=	cyclobutyl
	c-Pen	=	cyclopentyl
	c-Hex	=	cyclohexyl

10

Alkyl refers to linear or branched structures and combinations thereof.

Halo includes F, Cl, Br, and I.

15 Some of the compounds described herein contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to diastereomers and optical isomers. The present invention is meant to comprehend such possible diastereomers as well as their racemic and resolved, enantiomerically pure forms and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20

Some of the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds, and unless specified otherwise, are meant to include both E and Z geometric isomers.

25 The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a compound of Formula I as an active ingredient or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, thereof, and may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases including inorganic bases and organic bases. Salts derived from inorganic bases
30 include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of

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primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, 5 ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine, and the like, and basic ion exchange 10 resins.

It will be understood that in the discussion of methods of treatment which follows, references to the compounds of Formula I are meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

The Compound of Formula I is useful for the relief of 15 pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases 20 (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries, following surgical and dental procedures. In addition, such a compound may inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumor growth and hence can be used in the treatment of cancer. Compound I may also be of use in the treatment and/or prevention of 25 cyclooxygenase-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour angiogenesis.

Compound I will also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prostanoids and hence may be of use in the treatment of dysmenorrhea, premature 30 labor, asthma, Alzheimer's Disease and osteoporosis.

By virtue of its high cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity and/or its specificity for cyclooxygenase-2 over cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), compound I will prove useful as an alternative to conventional non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAID'S)

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particularly where such non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs may be contra-indicated such as in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal lesions; GI bleeding, coagulation disorders including anemia such as hypoprothrombinemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems; kidney disease; those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants.

Similarly, Compound I, will be useful as a partial or complete substitute for conventional NSAID'S in preparations wherein they are presently co-administered with other agents or ingredients. Thus in further aspects, the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions for treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as defined above comprising a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula I as defined above and one or more ingredients such as another pain reliever including acetaminophen or phenacetin; a potentiator including caffeine; an H₂-antagonist, aluminum or magnesium hydroxide, simethicone, a decongestant including phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, oxymetazoline, epinephrine, naphazoline, xylometazoline, propylhexedrine, or levo-desoxyephedrine; an antiitussive including codeine, hydrocodone, caramiphen, carbetapentane, or dextromethorphan; a diuretic; a sedating or non-sedating antihistamine. In addition the invention encompasses a method of treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula I, optionally co-administered with one or more of such ingredients as listed immediately above.

For the treatment of any of these cyclooxygenase mediated diseases Compound I may be administered orally, topically, parenterally, by inhalation spray or rectally in dosage unit formulations containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. In addition to the treatment of warm-

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blooded animals such as mice, rats, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, etc., the compound of the invention is effective in the treatment of humans.

As indicated above, pharmaceutical compositions for treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as defined may optionally
5 include one or more ingredients as listed above.

The pharmaceutical compositions containing the active ingredient may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible
10 powders or granules, emulsions, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs. Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring
15 agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium
20 phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example, magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the
25 gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed. They may also be coated by the technique described in the U.S. Patent 4,256,108; 4,166,452; and 4,265,874 to form osmotic therapeutic tablets for
30 control release.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredients is

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mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions contain the active material in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxy-propylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for example lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethylene-oxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl, p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose, saccharin or aspartame.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already

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mentioned above. Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of an oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example sorbitan monooleate, and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavouring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavoring and coloring agents. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleagenous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to the known art using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butane diol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

Compound I may also be administered in the form of a suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

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For topical use, creams, ointments, jellies, solutions or suspensions, etc., containing the compound of Formula I are employed. (For purposes of this application, topical application shall include mouth washes and gargles.)

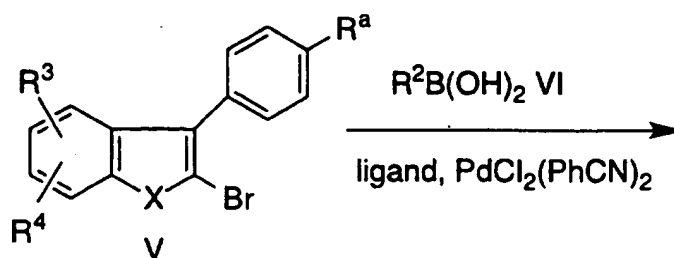
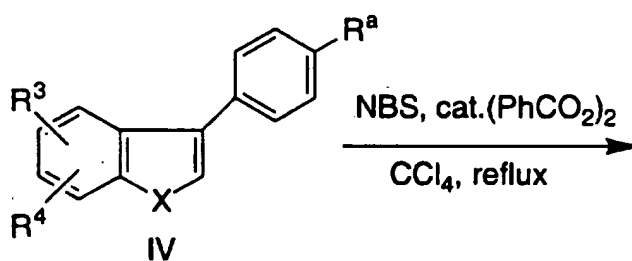
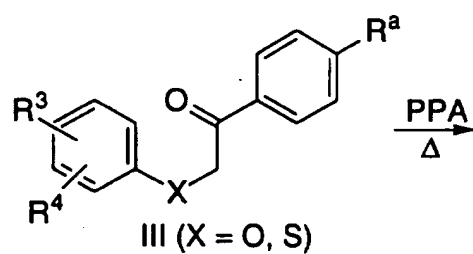
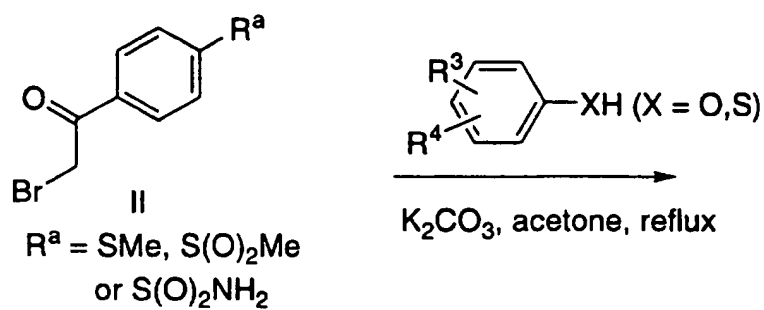
5 Dosage levels of the order of from about 0.01 mg to about 140 mg/kg of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above-indicated conditions, or alternatively about 0.5 mg to about 7 g per patient per day. For example, inflammation may be effectively treated by the administration of from about 0.01 to 50 mg of the
10 compound per kilogram of body weight per day, or alternatively about 0.5 mg to about 3.5 g per patient per day.

 The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of
15 administration. For example, a formulation intended for the oral administration of humans may contain from 0.5 mg to 5 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of carrier material which may vary from about 5 to about 95 percent of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between
20 from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient, typically 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 500 mg, 600 mg, 800 mg, or 1000 mg.

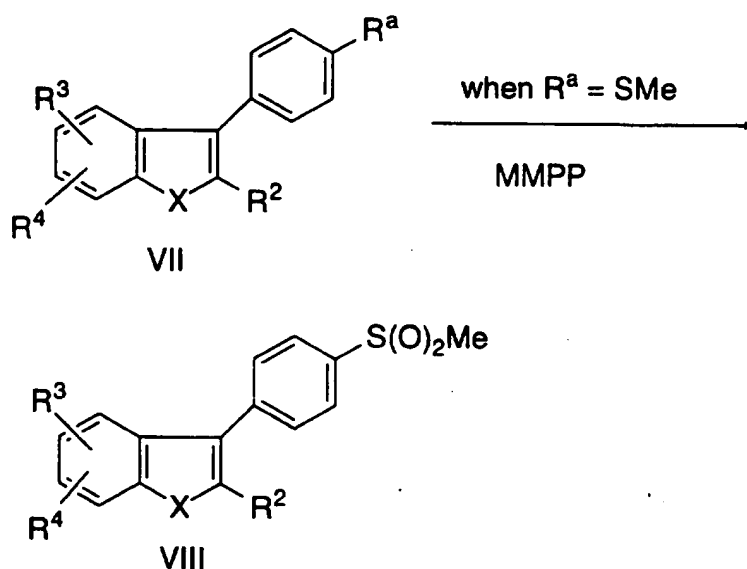
 It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors
25 including the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy.

 The compounds of the present invention can be prepared
30 according to the following methods.

- 15 -

Method A

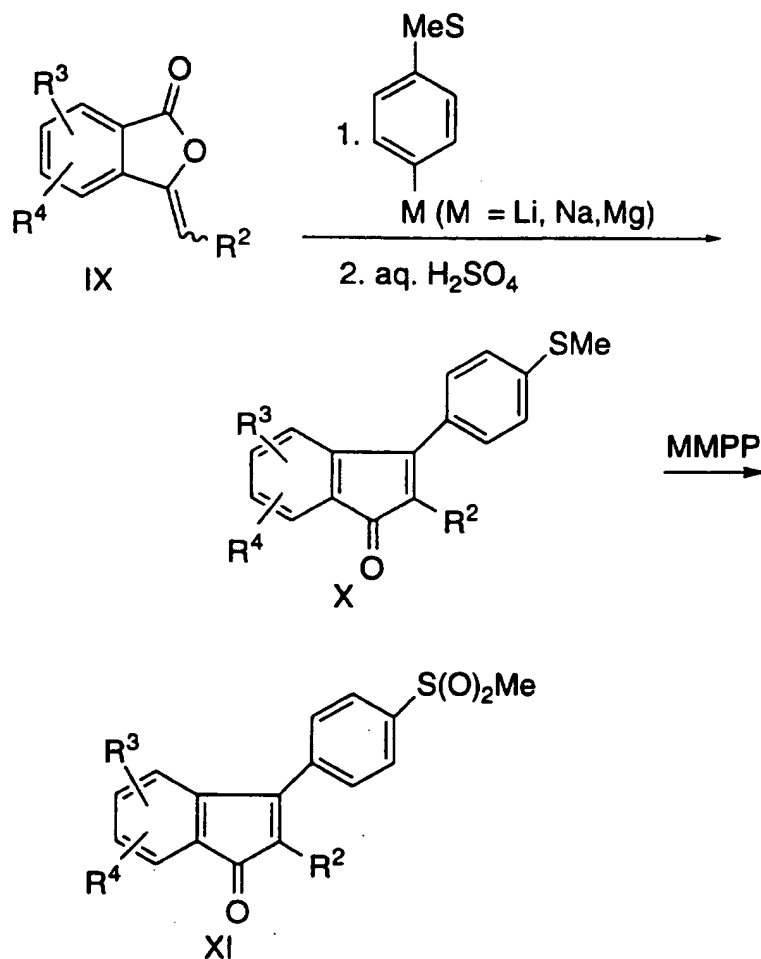
- 16 -

Method A (Cont'd)

- 5 Alkylation of a phenol or thiophenol with 4'-substituted 2-bromoacetophenone II in the presence of a base such as K_2CO_3 affords ketone III, which can be cyclized to a benzofuran or benzothiophene derivative IV by treatment with a dehydrating agent such as PPA. Bromination of IV with bromine or NBS provides a 2-brominated product V. Cross-coupling of V with an alkyl or aryl boric acid VI can be effected by catalysis with Pd to give the desired product VII. When R^a is SMe in the starting material II an oxidation of VII with MMPP or similar reagent will furnish the final product. It will be evident to one skilled in the art that the substituents R^3 and R^4 must be compatible with the chemistry described in this method.

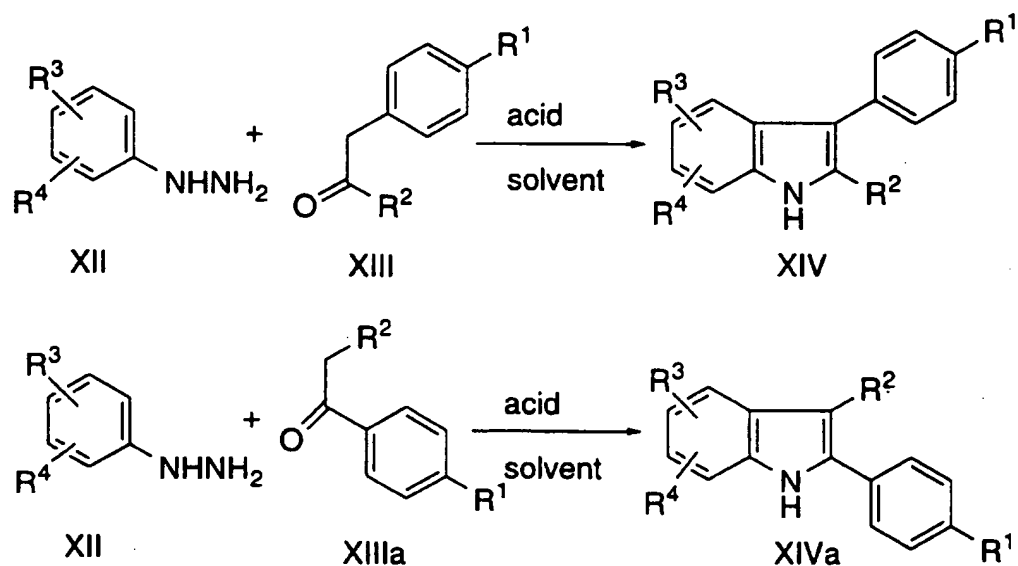
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- 17 -

Method B

- 5 Addition of 4-methylthiophenyl organometallic derivative to the corresponding 3-alkylidene- or 3-arylideneisobenzofuranone IX, followed by acid work-up provides the indenone derivative X. Oxidation of X with MMPP affords the final product XI.

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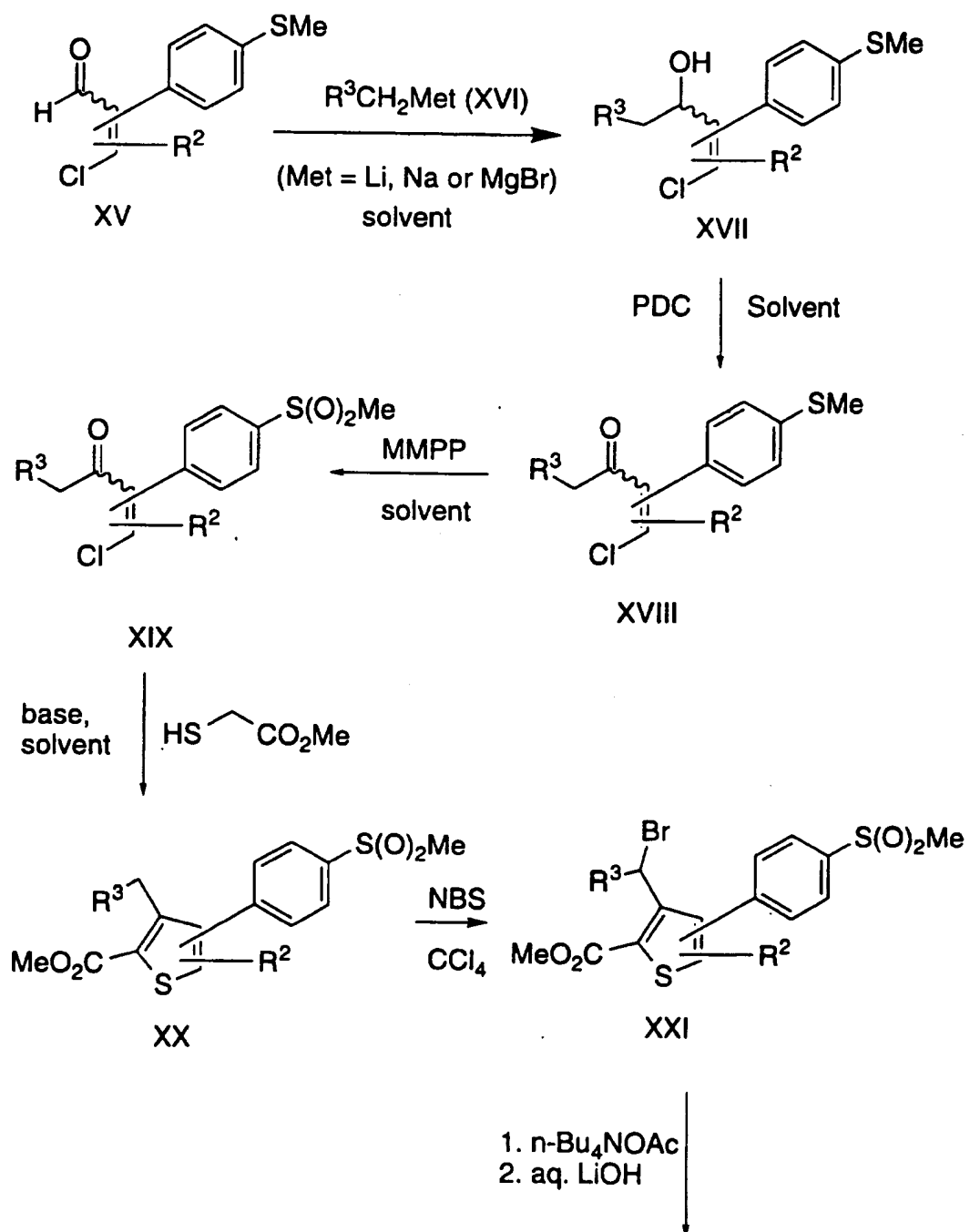
Method C

5

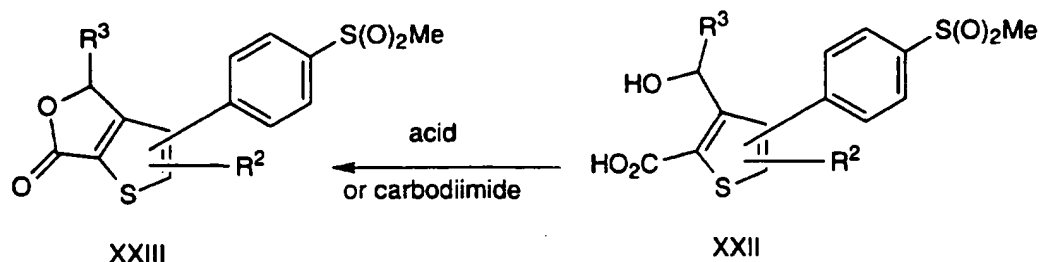
A solution of the hydrazine XII and the ketone XIII in an inert solvent such as CH_2Cl_2 , toluene or acetic acid is stirred at room or elevated temperature in the presence of an acid catalyst such as CH_3SO_3H , H_2SO_4 , P_2O_5 , etc., until the reaction is complete. The resultant indoles can be isolated by standard workup. Purification is usually accomplished by chromatography on silica gel or crystallization from the appropriate solvents. Similarly, ketone XIIIa gives rise to product XIVa.

10

- 19 -

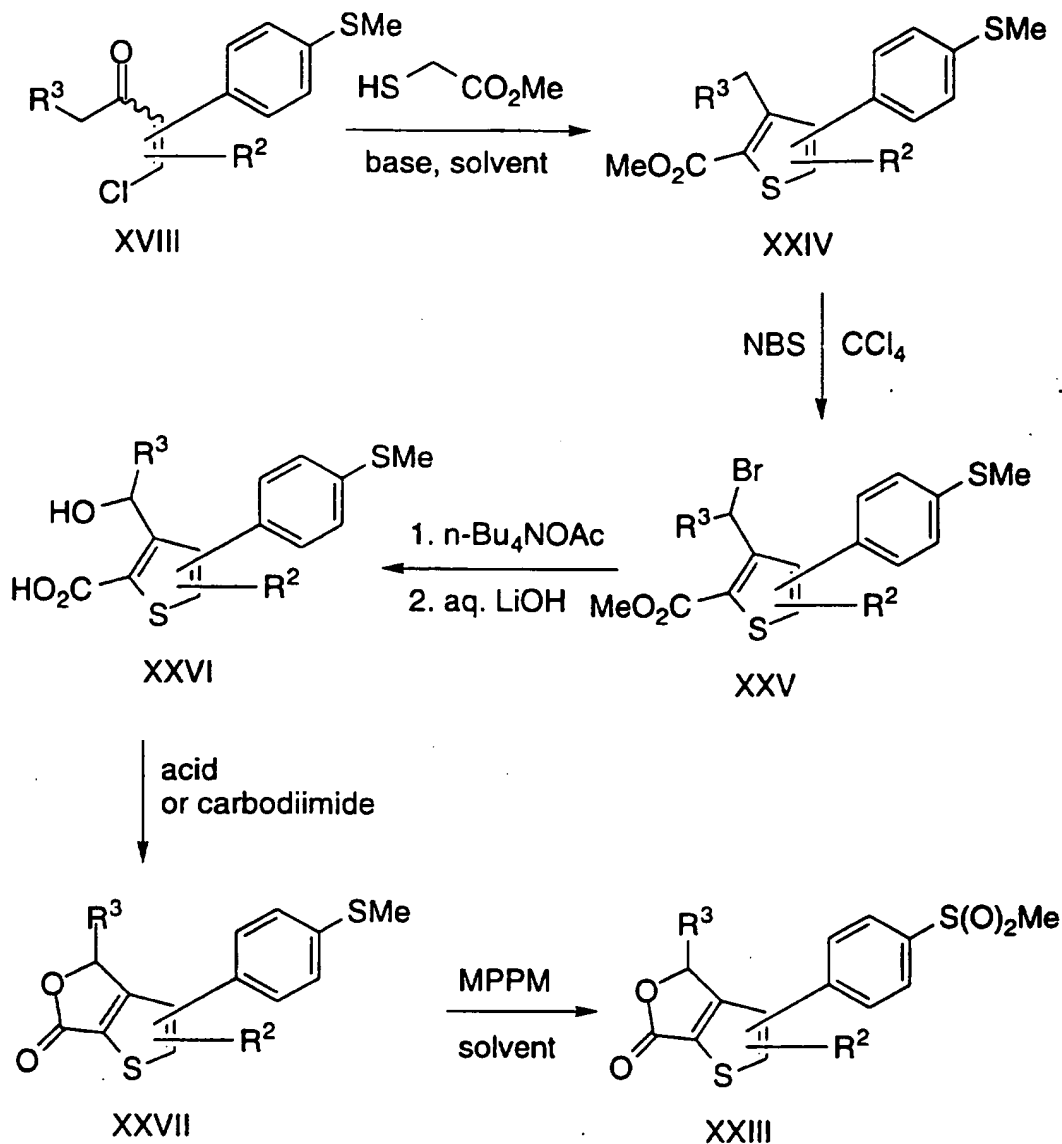
Method D

- 20 -

Method D (Cont'd)

- Reaction of the readily available aldehyde XV with an
- 5 organometallic reagent XVI provides allylic alcohol XVII, which can be oxidized to ketone XVIII by an oxidizing agent such as PDC, PCC, MnO₂ or Swern's reagent. A peracid derivative can be used to convert XVIII to methyl sulphone XIX, which is converted to thiophene XX upon treatment with methyl thioglycolate and a base, such as a tertiary
- 10 amine. Benzylic bromination of XX with NBS provides bromide XXI. Treatment of XXI with n-Bu₄NOAc followed an alkali hydroxide in an aqueous solvent results in hydrolysis of the methyl ester group and conversion of the bromide group to hydroxy to yield the desired hydroxy acid XXII, which can be converted to its closed form XXIII
- 15 upon treatment with an acid or a dehydrating agent, such as a carbodiimide.

- 21 -

Method E

5

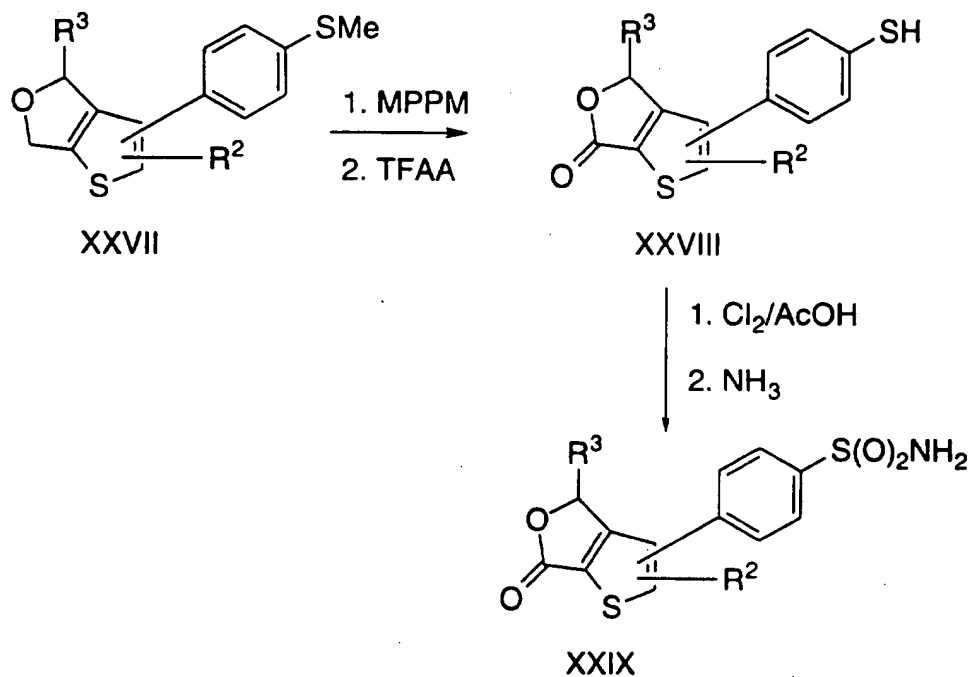
The difference between Method D and Method E is that the methylsulfonyl group is introduced at the end of the synthetic sequence in E. Reaction of XVIII with methyl thioglycolate and a base, such as a tertiary amine, provides thienothiopyran XXIV. Following the same sequence as described in Method D, XXIV could be transformed to thienothiopyran

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derivative XXVII. Oxidation of XXVII with peracid provides the desired compound XXIII.

Method F

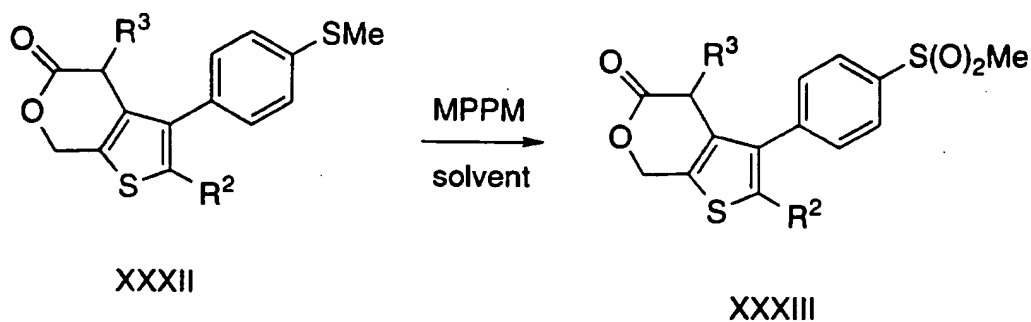
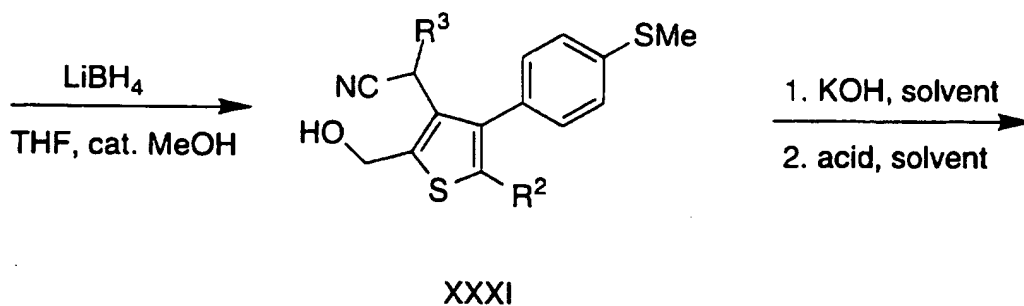
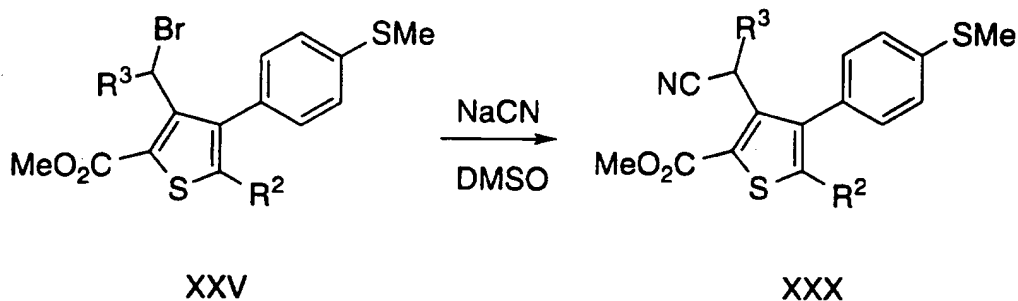
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Oxidation of XXVII with one equivalent of peracid followed by treatment of the resulting sulfoxide with TFAA at reflux affords compound XXVIII. The desired sulfonamide XXIX can then be formed by the method of Kharash (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1951, 73, 3240).

10

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Method G

- 5 Reaction of XXV with NaCN in a polar solvent affords nitrile XXX. Reduction of XXX with LiBH₄ yields alcohol XXXI, which can be hydrolyzed by a base and cyclized by an acid to provide lactone XXXII. The final product XXXIII is obtained by oxidation of XXXII with MPPM.

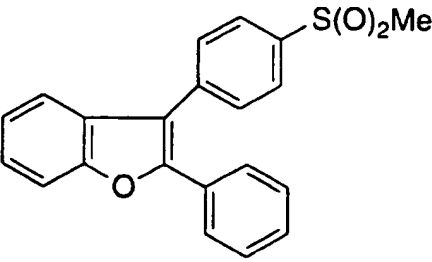
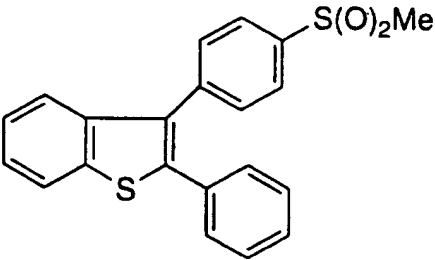
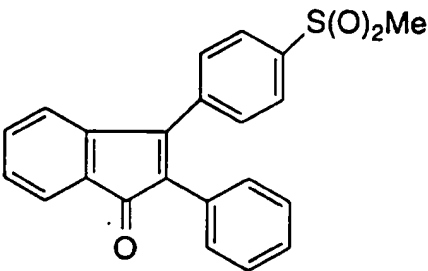
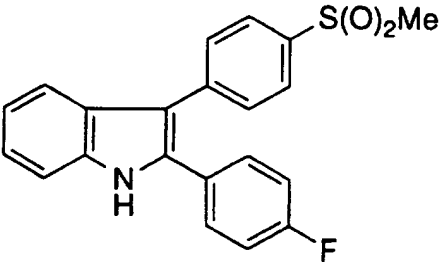
- 24 -

Representative Compounds

Table I and II illustrate compounds of Formula I, which are representative of the present invention.

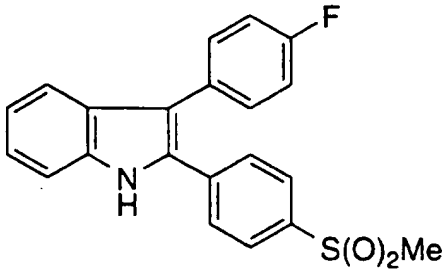
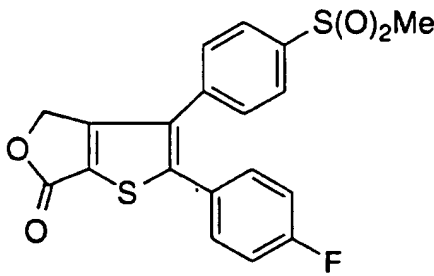
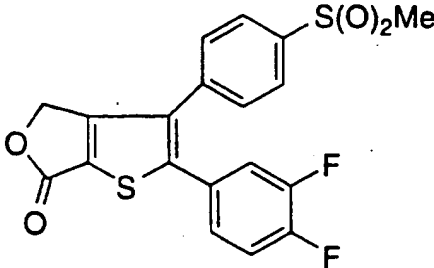
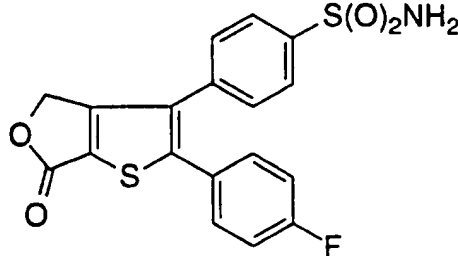
- 25 -

TABLE I

	Example	Method
	1	A
	2	A
	3	B
	4	C

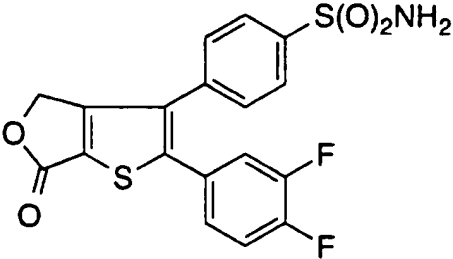
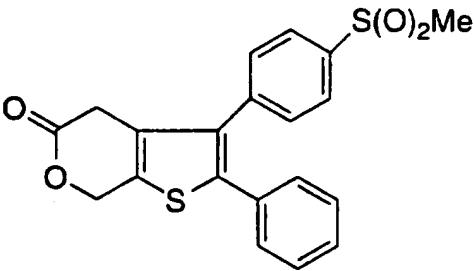
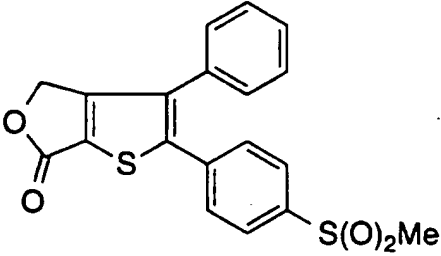
- 26 -

TABLE I CONTINUED

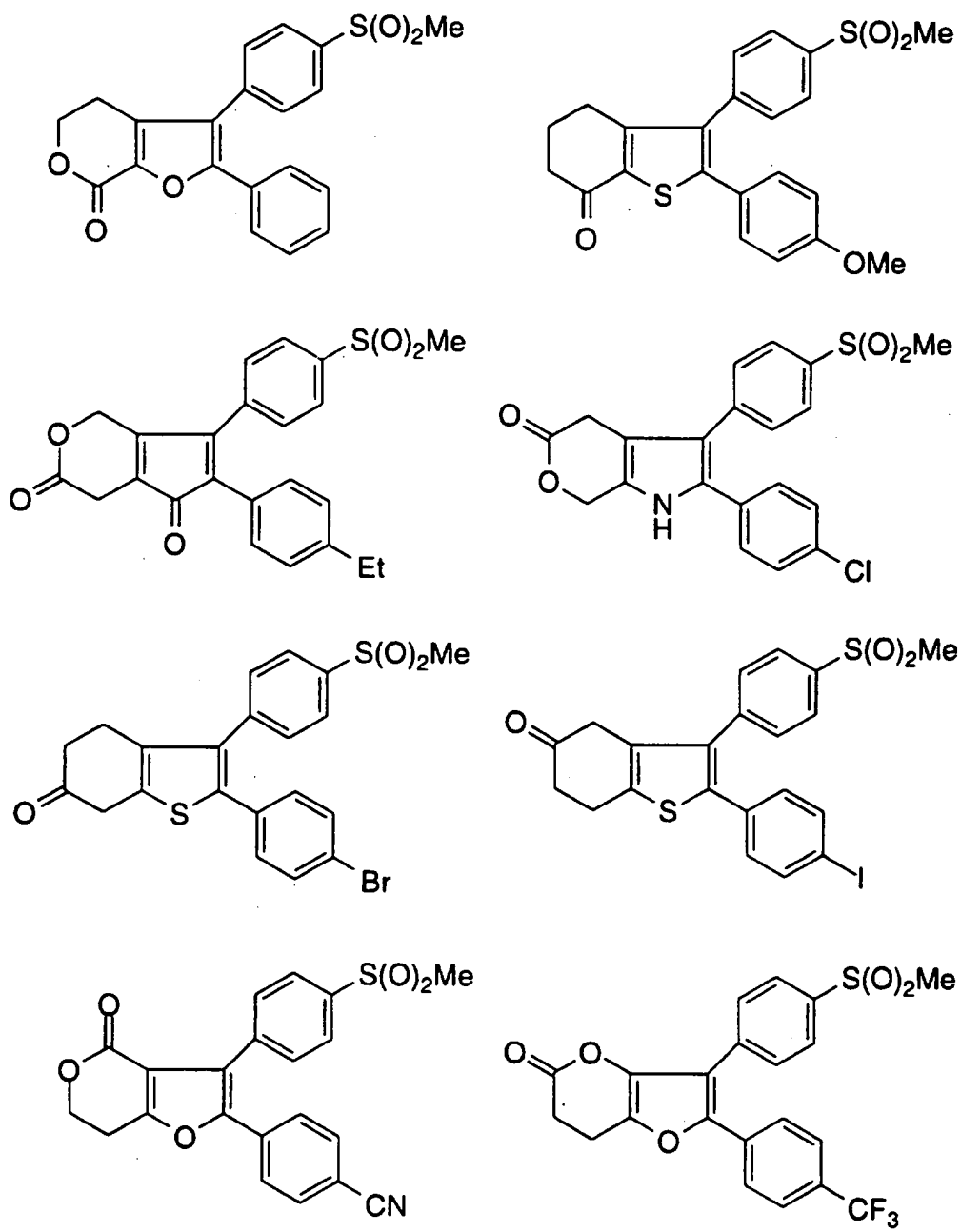
	Example	Method
	5	C
	6	D
	7	E
	8	F

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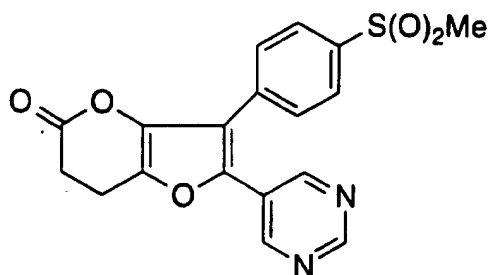
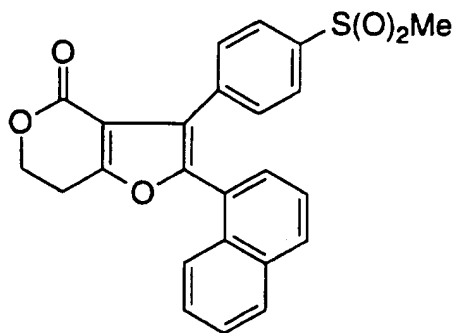
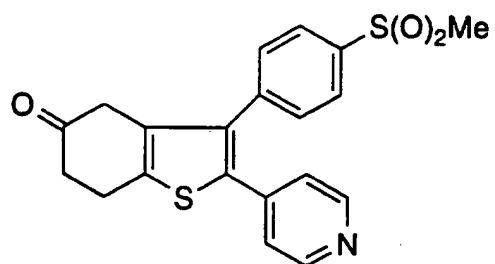
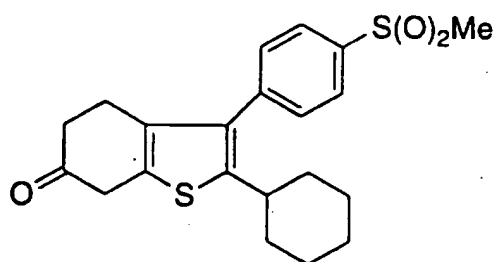
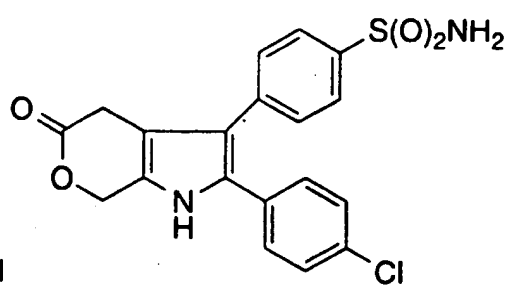
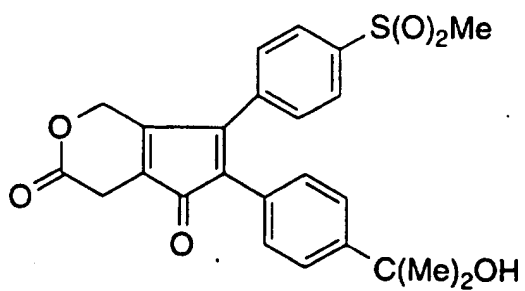
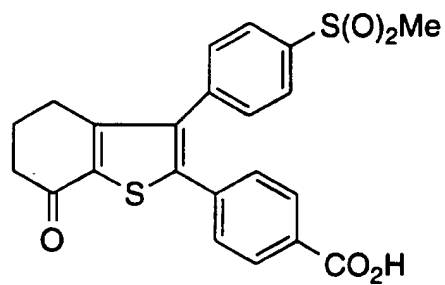
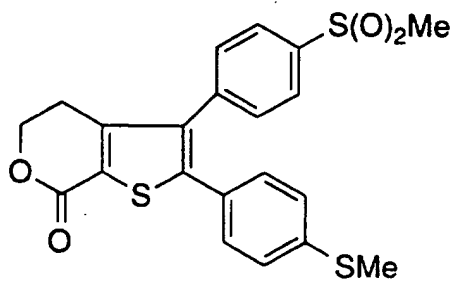
TABLE I CONTINUED

	Example	Method
	9	F
	10	G
	11	E

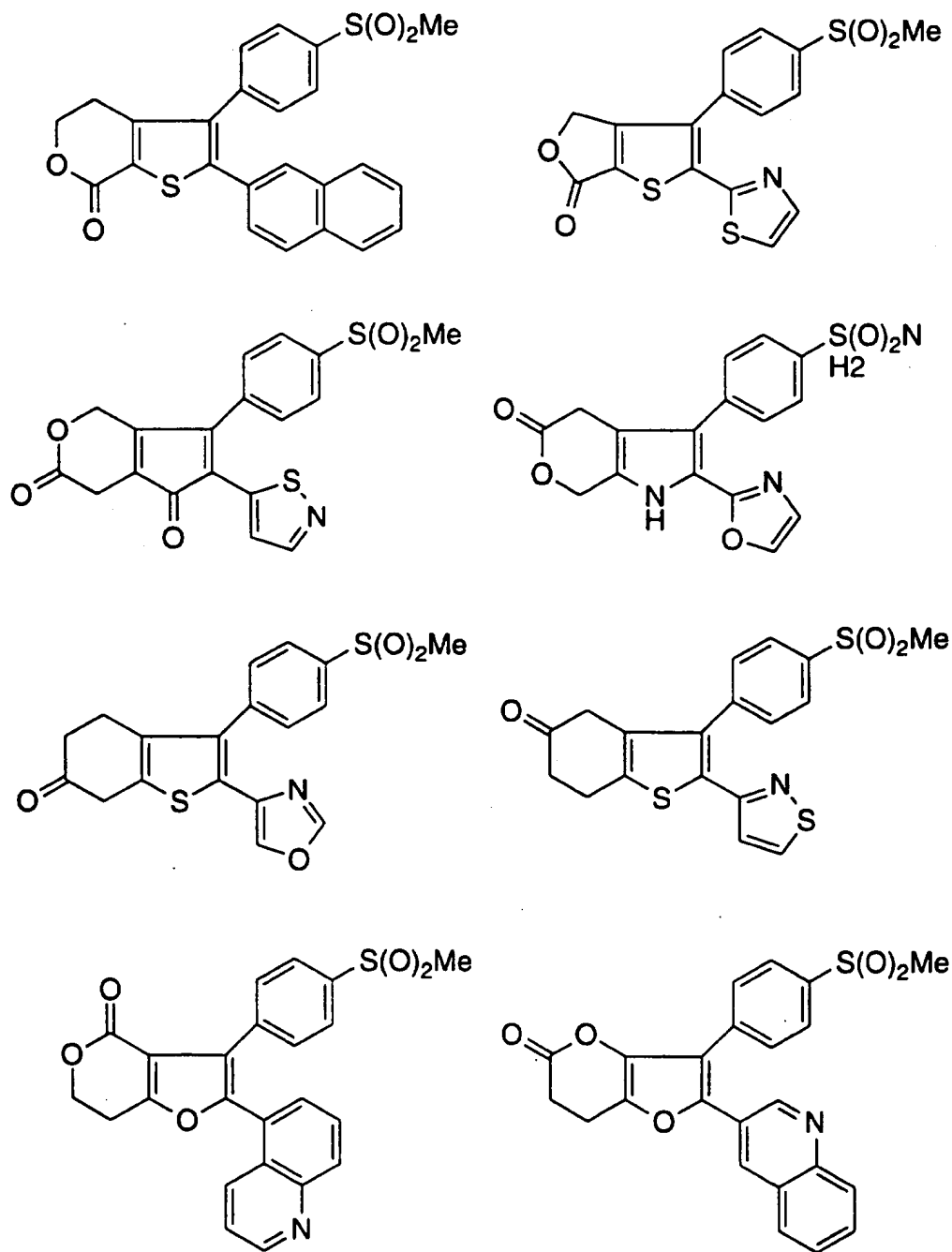
- 28 -

TABLE II

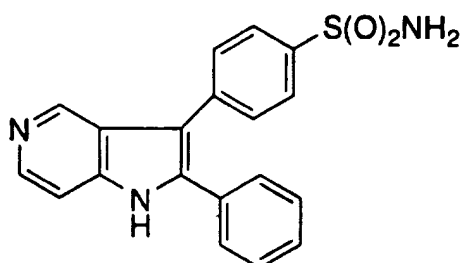
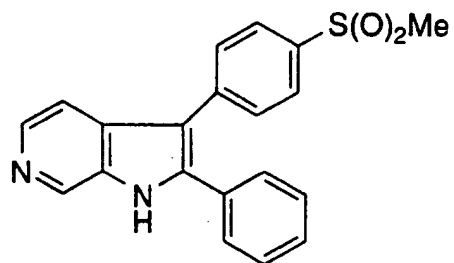
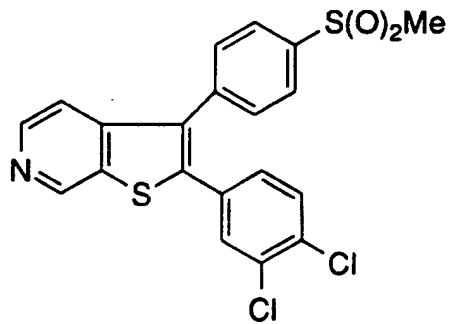
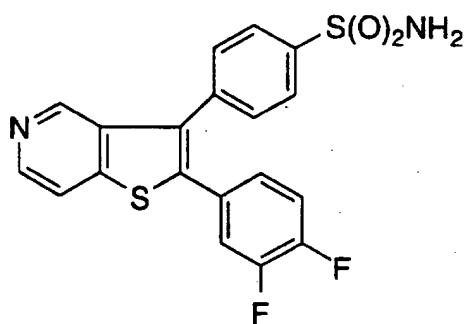
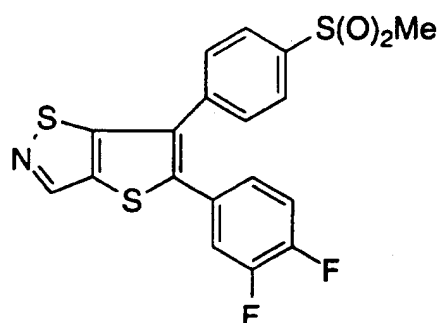
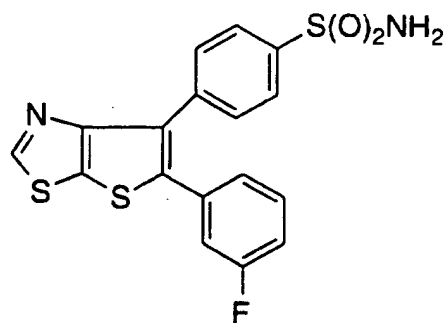
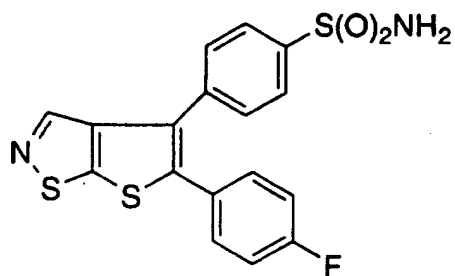
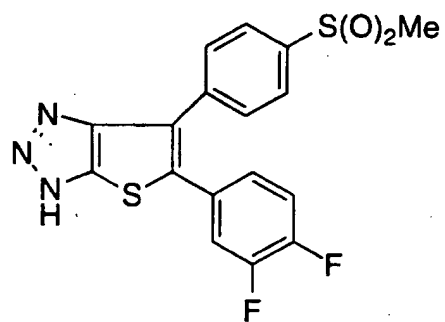
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TABLE II CONTINUED

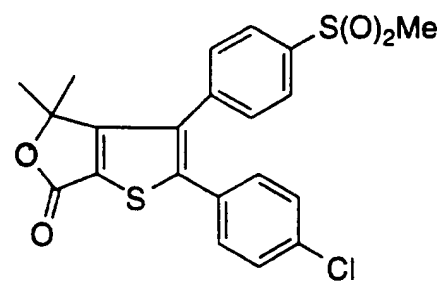
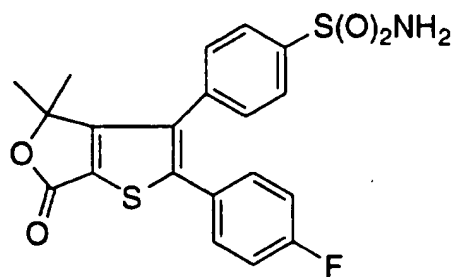
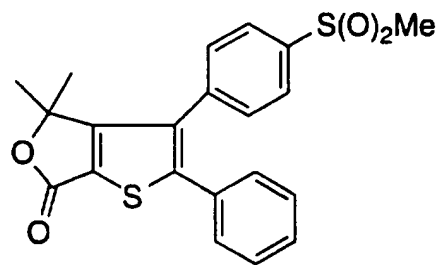
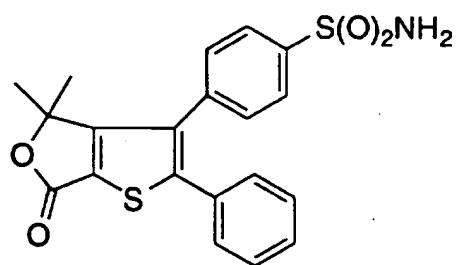
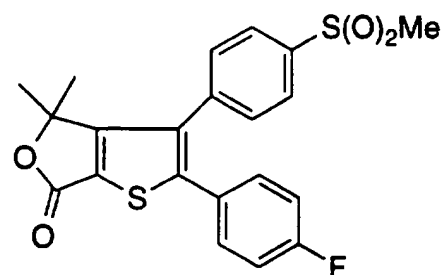
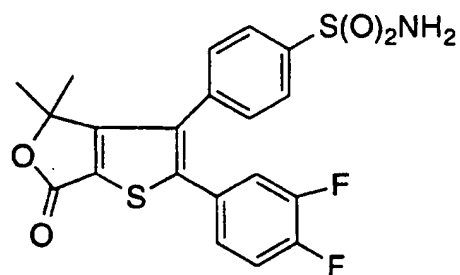
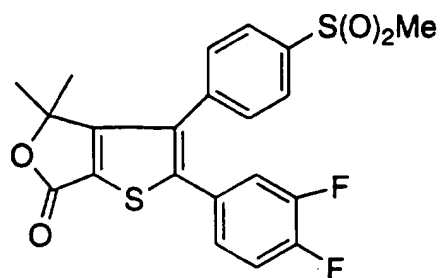
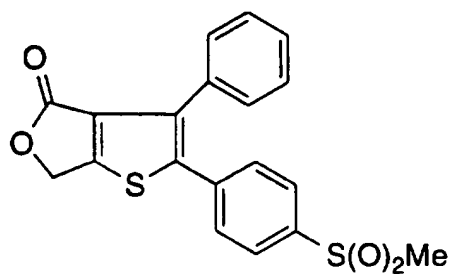
- 30 -

TABLE II CONTINUED

- 31 -

TABLE II CONTINUED

- 32 -

TABLE II CONTINUED

- 33 -

The compound of Formula I can be tested using the following assays to determine their cyclooxygenase-2 inhibiting and antiinflammatory activities.

5 Inhibition of Cyclooxygenase Activity

Compounds were tested as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase activity in whole cell and microsomal cyclooxygenase assays. Both of these assays measured prostaglandin E₂ synthesis in response to arachidonic acid, using a radioimmunoassay. Cells used for whole cell
10 assays, and from which microsomes were prepared for microsomal assays, were human osteosarcoma 143 cells (which specifically express cyclooxygenase-2) and human U-937 cells (which specifically express cyclooxygenase-1). In these assays, 100% activity is defined as the difference between prostaglandin E₂ synthesis in the absence and
15 presence of arachidonate addition.

Rat Paw Edema Assay - Protocol

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (150-200 g) were fasted overnight and were given p.o. either vehicle (1% methocel) or a test
20 compound. One hr later, a line was drawn using a permanent marker at the level above the ankle in one hind paw to define the area of the paw to be monitored. The paw volume (V₀) was measured using a plethysmometer (Ugo-Basile, Italy) based on the principle of water displacement. The animals were then injected subplantarily with 50 µl
25 of 1% carrageenan solution in saline (FMC Corp, Maine) into the paw using an insulin syringe with a 25-gauge needle (i.e. 500 µg carrageenan per paw). Three hr later, the paw volume (V₃) was measured and the increases in paw volume (V₃ - V₀) were calculated. The animals were sacrificed by CO₂ asphyxiation and the absence or presence of stomach
30 lesions scored. Data were compared with the vehicle-control values and percent inhibition calculated. Since a maximum of 60-70% inhibition (paw edema) was obtained with standard NSAIDs, ED₃₀ values were used for comparison. All treatment groups were coded to eliminate observer bias.

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Representative Biological Data

- Compounds of the present invention are inhibitors of cyclooxygenase-2 and are thereby useful in the treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as enumerated above. The activities of the compounds against cyclooxygenase may be seen in the representative results shown below. In the assay, inhibition is determined by measuring the amount of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) synthesized in the presence of arachidonic acid, cyclooxygenase-1 or cyclooxygenase-2 and a putative inhibitor. The IC₅₀ values represent the concentration of putative inhibitor required to return PGE₂ synthesis to 50% of that obtained as compared to the uninhibited control. For purposes of this specification, a compound is a selective inhibitor of COX-2 over COX-1 if the ratio of IC₅₀'s for COX-1: COX-2 is 100 or greater, preferably 500 or greater.

The results for inhibition of PGE₂ production may be seen in Table III.

- 35 -

Table III

<u>Example</u>	<u>Conc. (nM)</u>	<u>Cox-2 % inhib.</u>	<u>Cox-1 % inhib.</u>
1	100	94	0
2	1000	17	3
3	100	80	5
4	10	58	nd*
4	1000	nd	0
5	100	86	21
6	15	50	0
7	100	64	nd
7	1000	100	4
8	100	42	nd
8	10000	nd	26
9	100	98	nd
9	1000	99	21
10	100	65	nd
10	1000	91	28

* nd = not done

5

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting examples in which, unless stated otherwise:

- 10 (i) all operations were carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the range 18-25°C;
- 15 (ii) evaporation of solvent was carried out using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure (600-4000 pascals: 4.5-30 mm. Hg) with a bath temperature of up to 60°C;

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- (iii) the course of reactions was followed by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and reaction times are given for illustration only;
- 5 (iv) melting points are uncorrected and 'd' indicates decomposition; the melting points given are those obtained for the materials prepared as described; polymorphism may result in isolation of materials with different melting points in some preparations;
- 10 (v) the structure and purity of all final products were assured by at least one of the following techniques: TLC, mass spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometry or microanalytical data;
- 15 (vi) yields are given for illustration only;
- (vii) when given, NMR data is in the form of delta (δ) values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS), determined at 300 MHz or 400 MHz using the indicated solvent; conventional abbreviations used for signal shape are: s. singlet; d. doublet; t. triplet; m. multiplet; br. broad; etc.: in addition "Ar" signifies an aromatic signal;
- 20 (viii) chemical symbols have their usual meanings; the following abbreviations have also been used v (volume), w (weight), b.p. (boiling point), m.p. (melting point), L (liter(s)), mL (milliliter(s)), g (gram(s)), mg (milligram(s)), mol (mole(s)), mmol (millimole(s)), eq (equivalent(s)). (Add others as necessary.)
- 25
- 30

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EXAMPLE 13-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]furan5 Step 1: 2-phenoxy-1-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone

To a solution of phenol (9.4 g) and 2-bromo-1-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone (12.5 g) in 500 mL of acetone was added K₂CO₃ (13.8 g). The mixture was refluxed for 12 h, then diluted with 500 mL of 1:1 hexane/EtOAc. The solid was removed by filtration and
10 the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in Et₂O (500 mL), washed with 1N NaOH (100 ml) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration and concentration, the title compound (9 g) was collected by filtration and air dried.

15 Step 2: 3-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-benzo[b]furan

A mixture of the product of Step 1 (7 g) and PPA (50 g) was heated for 2h at 70°C, and then cooled in ice-water bath. Ice-water (100 mL) was added slowly and the mixture was extracted with Et₂O (500 mL). The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to give
20 the title compound (1.7 g).

Step 3: 2-Bromo-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)benzo[b]furan

A solution of the product of Step 2 (100 mg), NBS (90 mg) and benzoyl peroxide in CCl₄ (5 mL) was heated to reflux under a
25 spotlight for 30 min. The mixture was cooled, diluted with Et₂O (3 ml) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluted with 15:1 hexane/EtOAc to give the title compound (120 mg).

30 Step 4: 3-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]furan

A mixture of the product of Step 3 (450 mg), phenylboric acid (750 mg), Pd (PPh₃)₄ (80 mg) and NaOH (3 mL, 1N) in toluene (8 ml) and EtOH (10 mL) was refluxed for 20 h. A saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (50 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with Et₂O

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(200 mL). The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluted with 30:1 hexane/EtOAc to give the title compound (300 mg).

5 Step 5: 3-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]furan

To a solution of the product of Step 4 (300 mg) in 25 mL of 10:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH was added 500 mg of MMPP. The mixture was stirred for 2 h and then diluted with 25 mL of EtOAc. The solid was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue
10 was purified by flash chromatography eluted with 3:1 hexane/EtOAc to give the title compound (250 mg).

¹H NMR (acetone-d₆): δ 7.90-7.95 (4H, m), 7.68 (1H, d, J=8.3 Hz), 7.46-7.59 (7H, m), 7.34 (1H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 3.15 (3H, s).

15

EXAMPLE 2

3-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]thiophene

Step 1: 2-phenylthio-1-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone

20 To a solution of thiophenol (5.5 g) and 2-bromo-1-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone (14.8 g) in acetone (250 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (13.8 g). The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 hr then H₂O added and the solution was extracted with EtOAc, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the
25 solvent evaporated under vacuum. The residue was triturated in EtOAc/Et₂O, filtered and air dried, giving 13.4 g of the title compound.

Step 2: 3-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)benzo[b]thiophene

30 2-phenylthio-1-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone (1 g) from Step 1 was mixed with PPA (10 g) and heated at 80°C for 30 minutes. The mixture was then cooled in an ice-water bath and ice was added. The aqueous was extracted twice with EtOAc. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered

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and the solvent evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by silica gel chromatography using 30% EtOAc in hexane afforded 150 mg of the title compound.

5 Step 3: 2-Bromo-3-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)benzo[b]thiophene

To a solution of 3-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)benzo[b]-thiophene (1 g) from Step 2 in CH₂Cl₂ (70 mL) one equivalent of a 1M Br₂ solution in CCl₄ was added. The mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 hrs, then a 10% Na₂S₂O₃ solution was added. After extraction with
10 EtOAc, the organic layers were washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (3x), brine, and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent evaporated under vacuum. Purification by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc in toluene afforded the title compound.

15 Step 4: 3-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]thiophene

A mixture of 2-bromo-3-(4-(methanesulfonyl)phenyl)benzo-[b]thiophene (400 mg) from Step 3, phenylboric acid (590 mg), Pd (PPh₃)₄ (89 mg) and 1 molar NaOH in toluene (6 mL) and EtOH (8 mL) was refluxed for 24 hrs. After cooling to 25°C a saturated
20 NaHCO₃ solution was added and the mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2x), the organic portions were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent evaporated under vacuum. Purification by column chromatography using 2% isopropanol in hexane afforded the title compound. m.p. 172.9-173.9°C.
25 ¹H NMR δ (ppm) 3.19 (s, 3H), 7.35 (s, 5H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.64 (m, 3H), 8.02-8.06 (m, 3H).

EXAMPLE 3

30 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylinden-1-one

Step 1: 3-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-2-phenylinden-1-one

To a solution of p-bromothioanisole (2.04 g, 10 mmol) in THF (40 mL) cooled to -78°C was added a solution of n-butyl lithium in

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hexane (4.0 mL of 2.5 M, 10 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred at this temperature for 20 min. Then a solution of benzaldehyde (2.11 g, 9.5 mmol) in benzene (20 mL) was added and the reaction was allowed to proceed at r.t. for 2 hrs. The reaction
5 turned deep-red. The reaction was completed by addition of conc. H₂SO₄ (0.63 mL, 20 mmol) and stirred at r.t. for another 30 min. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc and a 1:1 mixture of H₂O and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted. The aqueous layer was extracted one more time with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts
10 were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluted with 10-15% EtOAc in hexane to give the title compound as an orange-red gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ 2.55 (3H, s), 7.2-7.4 (11H, m), 7.45-7.55 (2H, m).

15

Step 2: 3-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylinden-1-one

To an ice cold solution of the compound from Step 1 (525 mg, 1.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (16 mL) and MeOH (1.6 mL) was added MMPP (1.09 g, tech. 80%, 1.76 mmol). The resulting suspension was
20 stirred at r.t. for 3 hrs. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and a 1:1 mixture of H₂O and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted. The aqueous layer was extracted one more time with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified first by flash
25 chromatography, eluted with EtOAc in hexane 35%, and then crystallized from EtOAc/Hexane (1:1, 20 mL) to give the title compound as a bright orange solid. m.p. 167-168°C.
Mass spectrum: C.I. (CH₄) 361 (M+1)
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ 3.18 (3H, s), 7.18 (1H, d), 7.23-
30 7.32 (5H, m), 7.43 (1H, t), 7.53 (1H, t), 7.59 (1H, d), 7.72 (2H, d), 8.08 (2H, d).

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EXAMPLE 42-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)indole5 Step 1: 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone

To 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (5.40 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (43.50 mL) were added TMS-CN (4.32 g) and ZnI₂ (44 mg). After 0.5 h at r.t., the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. To the resulting TMS cyanohydrin (9.20 g) in THF (42.0 mL) at -78°C was added dropwise a solution of LDA 0.51M in THF (88.9 mL). After a period of 0.5 h, a THF solution (30.0 mL) of 4-(chloromethyl)thioanisole (9.93 g) was added dropwise over 0.5 h. After 18 h at +5°C, the resulting mixture was treated with 1N tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride in THF (57.5 mL) followed by a 25% aqueous solution of NH₄OAc (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 150 mL). After evaporation, a 10:1 mixture of Et₂O and hexane (200 mL) was added to the crude ketone. After stirring for 10 h and the title product was obtained as a solid by filtration (2.40 g).

20 Step 2: 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone

To 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone of Step 1 (17.9 g) in a solution of CH₂Cl₂-MeOH (272.0 mL/27.0 mL) at 0°C was added MPPM (28.0 g). The cooling bath was then removed and the reaction mixture stirred at r.t. for 1 h. At 0°C, additional MPPM (28.0 g) was added and the reaction mixture kept for 1.5 h at r.t. The insoluble material was filtered followed by evaporation of the solvents; the residue was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂-NaHCO₃. After evaporation *in vacuo*, the resulting solid was washed with ether-hexane (1:1) and filtered to provide the title compound (16.8 g).

30 ¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃) δ 3.13 (3H, s), 3.58 (2H, s), 7.29 (2H, t), 7.55 (2H, d), 7.88 (2H, d), 8.2 (2H, dd).

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Step 3: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)indole

A solution of phenylhydrazine (203 uL, 1.73 mmol) and 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone (510 mg, 1.73 mmol) (Step 2) in a mixture of toluene/HOAc (2:1; 5 mL) containing 1 drop of methanesulfonic acid was stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and was washed successively with H₂O, 1M NaOH, H₂O and dried. Evaporation of the solvent gave a residue which was purified by silica gel chromatography using EtOAc/hexane (1:3 + 10% CH₂Cl₂) as eluent to afford 339 mg of the title compound.

¹H NMR (CD₃)₂CO: δ 3.15 (3H, s); δ 7.1-7.15 (3H, m); δ 7.45-7.70 (5H, m); 7.9-8.05 (5H, m).

EXAMPLE 53-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)indole

To phenylhydrazine (50 uL) in toluene-HOAc (2:1, 2 mL) was added 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)ethanone (105 mg) (prepared from 4-(methylthio)benzaldehyde and 4-fluorobenzyl chloride by the same method as described in Step 1 of Example 4). After 1 hr at 85°C, the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc and HCl. After drying over NaSO₄ and evaporation *in vacuo* the title compound was purified by flash chromatography (67 mg).

¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 3.12 (3H, m), 7.10 (1H, t), 7.25 (3H, m), 7.45 (2H, m), 7.52 (2H, m), 7.20 (2H, m), 7.95 (2H, m), 10.50 (1H, brs). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₁₆FNO₂S C, 69.04; H, 4.38; N, 3.84. Found C, 68.66; H, 4.44; N, 3.72.

EXAMPLE 6

30

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]-furan-6-one

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Step 1: cis,trans-3-Chloro-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)propenal

To a solution of 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl) ethanone from Example 4, Step 1 (2.50 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (27.0 mL) were introduced the Vilsmeier reagent (Aldrich catalog, 1992-1993) 3.3M (11.6 mL) and DMAP (1.17 g). After a period of 4 h at 80°C, the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc and 25% aqueous solution of NH₄OAc. After evaporation *in vacuo* and drying for a few hours, the title product so obtained was used as such for the next step.

Step 2: cis,trans-4-Chloro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)-3-buten-2-ol

To a solution of cis,trans-3-chloro-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)phenyl) propenal from Step 1 (306 mg) in 10 ml of THF was added 1M solution of MeMgBr in THF (2.4 ml) at -20°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over a period of 30 min, and then quenched with 20 ml of sat. NH₄Cl. The product was extracted with 50 ml of 2:1 EtOAc/hexane, and the extract was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 320 mg of the title compound.

Step 3: cis,trans-4-Chloro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)-3-buten-2-one

To a solution of the product of Step 2 (200 mg) in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ were added 0.5 g of powered 4 Å molecular sieve and 0.47 g of PDC. The mixture was stirred for 2 h, diluted with 15 mL of Et₂O, and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 180 mg of the crude title compound which was used for the next step without further purification.

Step 4: cis,trans-4-Chloro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-3-buten-2-one

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The crude product of Step 3 (180 mg) was dissolved in 10 mL of 10:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH and treated with 250 mg of MPPM. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with 20 mL of sat. NaHCO₃, and extracted with 50 mL of EtOAc. The extract was
5 dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 150 mg of the title compound.

Step 5: 3-Methyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

10 To a solution of the product of Step 4 (110 mg) and methyl thioglycolate (42 uL) in 5 mL of CH₃CN was added 50 uL of DBU. After stirring for 20 min, the reaction was quenched with 5 mL of sat. NH₄Cl and 0.5 mL of 1N HCl. The mixture was then extracted with 40 mL of 2:1 EtOAc/hexane. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and
15 concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluted with 2:1 hexane/EtOAc to provide 100 mg of the title compound.

Step 6: 3-Bromomethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

20 A solution of 404 mg of the product of Step 5, 200 mg of NBS, and 5 mg of benzoylperoxide in 10 mL of CCl₄ was heated in a 80°C oil bath under light from a W-lamp. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with 10 mL of 3:1
25 EtOAc/hexane, and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 400 mg of the crude title compound which was used for the next step without further purification.

Step 7: 3-Hydroxymethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

30 A mixture of 400 mg of the product of Step 6, 10 g of n-Bu₄NOAc in 10 mL of THF were stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with 50 mL of 3:2 THF/H₂O and treated with 10 mL of 1N LiOH for 8 h. The reaction mixture was

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poured into a mixture of 20 mL of sat. NaCl and 10 mL of 2N HCl, and then extracted with 100 mL of EtOAc. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography and eluted with 19:1 EtOAc/AcOH to yield 250 mg of the title compound.

Step 8: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

To a solution of 110 mg of the product of Step 7 in 15 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added 110 mg of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride. After stirring for 20 min, the reaction was quenched with 20 mL of sat. NaHCO₃ and extracted with 50 mL of EtOAc. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was suspended in 10 mL of 2:1 EtOAc/hexane with vigorous stirring for 2 h, and filtered to provide 75 mg of the title product as a white solid.

¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 3.15 (3H, s), 5.47 (2H, s), 7.22 (2H, t), 7.46 (2H, t), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.95 (2H, d).

20

EXAMPLE 7

2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]-furan-6-one

Following the procedure of Example 6, but replacing 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone by 1-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)ethanone, the title compound was prepared. The starting ketone was prepared according to Example 4, step 1, beginning with 3,4-difluorobenzaldehyde.

¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 3.15 (3H, s), 5.48 (2H, s), 7.26-7.32 (1H, m), 7.38-7.44 (2H, m), 7.63 (2H, d), 7.88 (2H, d).

30

EXAMPLE 8

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2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

5 Step 1: 3-Methyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylthiophenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

To a solution of cis,trans-4-chloro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-3-buten-2-one (13.8 g) (Example 6, Step 3) and methyl thioglycolate (5.8 mL) in 350 mL of CH₃CN was added 8 mL of DBU. After stirring for 5 h, the reaction was quenched with 250 mL of sat. NH₄Cl and 50 mL of 1N HCl. The mixture was then extracted with 10 800 ml of 2:1 EtOAc/hexane. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluted with 10:1 hexane/EtOAc to provide 8.58 g of the title compound.

15

Step 2: 3-Bromomethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

A solution of 389 mg of the product of Step 1, 218 mg of NBS, and 16 mg of benzoylperoxide in 20 mL of CCl₄ was heated in a 20 80°C oil bath under light from a W-lamp. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography eluted with 13:1 hexane/EtOAc to give 413 mg of the title compound.

25 Step 3: 3-Hydroxymethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

To a solution of 249 mg of the product of Step 2 in 5 mL of DMF was added 237 mg of *n*-Bu₄NOAc. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 15 min. Water (20 mL) was added and the product 30 was extracted with 50 mL of EtOAc. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 4 mL of THF and 2 mL of MeOH and treated with 1 ml of 1N LiOH. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was treated with 0.2 ml of HOAc and 10 mL of brine. The product was extracted with 40 mL of EtOAc. The

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extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide 120 mg of title compound as a white solid.

5 Step 4: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-4H-
 thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

To a solution of 120 mg of the product of Step 3 in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added 150 mg of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel chromatography eluted with 6:1 hexane/EtOAc to give 89 mg of the title compound.

15 Step 5: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl)-4H-
 thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one (548 mg) (from Step 4) was dissolved in 10 mL of 10:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH and treated with 476 mg of MPPM at 0°C. After stirring for 15 min at 0°C and 1.5 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with 20 mL of sat. NaHCO₃, and extracted with 20 50 mL of EtOAc. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography eluted with EtOAc to give 490 mg of the title compound.

25 Step 6: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-
 thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one (from Step 5) (0.49 g) was dissolved in TFAA (7.0 mL) and 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL), and refluxed for 45 min. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was co-
30 evaporated three times with a Et₃N-MeOH solution (1:1) (10 mL) to provide a viscous oil after pumping for a few hours. The oil was dissolved in HOAc (10.0 mL) and treated at +10°C with Cl₂ in HOAc (1.9M) (3.5 mL). After stirring for 12 h, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and THF (20.0 mL) was added to the resulting mass of product.

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After bubbling NH₃ through for a few minutes at 0°C, the reaction mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at r.t. Water was introduced and the product was extracted with EtOAc. The extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude was purified by flash

5 chromatography and eluted with 2:1 EtOAc/hexane to provide the title product as a white solid (0.19 g).

¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 5.46 (2H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 7.20 (2H, t), 7.46 (2H, t), 7.50 (2H, d), 7.89 (2H, d).

10

EXAMPLE 9

2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-thieno-
[2,3-c]furan-6-one

Following the procedures of Example 8, but replacing
15 cis,trans-4-chloro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-3-buten-2-one by cis,trans-4-chloro-4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-3-buten-2-one, the title compound was obtained. The requisite difluoro starting material was prepared in an analogous way to the monofluoro analog.

20 ¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 5.48 (2H, s), 6.68 (1H, s), 7.30 (1H, m), 7.35-7.46 (3H, m), 7.55 (2H, d), 7.92 (2H, d).

EXAMPLE 10

25 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenyl-4,7-dihydro-thieno[2,3-c]pyran-5-one

Step 1: 3-Cyanomethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenyl-
thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

30 To 3-bromomethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenyl-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1 g, prepared by using the same procedure described for 3-bromomethyl-5-(fluorophenyl)-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester of Example 8, Step 2 but substituting benzaldehyde for 4-fluorobenz-

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aldehyde) in DMSO (25 mL) in an ice bath was added powdered KCN. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at R.T., then H₂O was added and the mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2X), the organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the
5 solvent was evaporated under vacuum. Purification by silica gel chromatography afforded the title compound.

Step 2: [2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenylthiophen-3-yl]acetonitrile

10 To a solution of 3-cyanomethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (480 mg) (Step 1) in THF (13 mL) was added 55 mg of LiBH₄ followed by 50 µL of MeOH; then the mixture was heated at 50°C for 90 min. After cooling to r.t. a few drops of acetone were slowly added, then a saturated solution of
15 NH₄Cl. The mixture was then extracted twice with EtOAc, the organic layers combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent evaporated under vacuum. Purification by silica gel chromatography using 30% of EtOAc in hexane afforded the title compound.

20

Step 3: [2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenylthiophen-3-yl]acetic acid

A solution of [2-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-5-phenylthiophen-3-yl]acetonitrile (270 mg) in ethylene glycol (10 mL),
25 2-methoxyethanol (2 mL) and 8N KOH (3 mL) was heated at 100°C for 1 hr. After cooling to r.t. the solution was acidified with 1N HCl then extracted twice with EtOAc. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum affording the title compound.

30

Step 4: 3-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-2-phenyl-4,7-dihydrothieno-[2,3-c]pyran-5-one

(±)-10-camphorsulfonic acid (5 mg) was added to a solution of [2-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-methylsulfanylphenyl)-5-

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phenylthiophen-3-yl]acetic acid (100 mg) (Step 3) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred overnight. The solution was diluted with CH₂Cl and washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. Purification by silica gel chromatography using 20% of EtOAc in hexane gave the title compound.

Step 5: 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenyl-4,7-dihydro-thieno[2,3-c]pyran-5-one

A solution of 3-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-2-phenyl-4,7-dihydrothieno[2,3-c]pyran-5-one (100 mg) and MPPM, (166 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and MeOH (1 mL) was stirred overnight. A solution of saturated NaHCO₃ was added to the reaction mixture which was extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. Purification by silica gel chromatography using 50% EtOAc in hexane afforded the title compound.

¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃): δ 3.15 (3H, s), 3.63 (2H, s), 5.66 (2H, s), 7.24 (2H, m), 7.30 (3H, m), 7.51 (2H, d), 7.96 (2H, d).

EXAMPLE 11

2-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-4H-thieno[2,3-c]-furan-6-one

Step 1: 1-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-2-phenylethanone

The title compound was prepared from 4-(methylthio)-benzaldehyde and benzyl chloride by the same method as described in Step 1 of Example 4.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.9 (2H, d), 7.1–7.3 (7H, m), 4.2 (2H, s), 2.5 (3H, s).

Step 2: 2-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-3-phenyl-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one

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The title compound was prepared from 1-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)-2-phenylethanone by the procedures described in Steps 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Example 6.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.1-7.4 (9H, m), 5.2 (2H, s), 2.5 (3H, s).

5

Step 3: 2-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-4H-thieno[2,3-c]-furan-6-one

The title compound was prepared from 2-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl)-3-phenyl-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one by the procedure

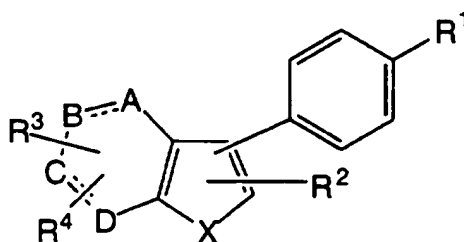
10 described in Step 5 of Example 1.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (2H, d), 7.50 (2H, d), 7.48 (3H, m), 7.14 (2H, m), 5.23 (2H, s), 3.05 (3H, s).

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A compound of Formula I



5

I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

—A=B—C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) —CH=CH—CH=CH—,
 (b) —CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—, —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—, —C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—,
 (c) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—, —CH₂—C(O)—CH₂—, —C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—,
 (d) —CH₂—CH₂—O—C(O)—, —CH₂—O—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —O—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—,
 15 (e) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—O—, —CH₂—C(O)—OCH₂—,
 —C(O)—O—CH₂—CH₂—,
 (f) —C(R⁷)₂—O—C(O)—, —C(O)—O—C(R⁷)₂—, —O—C(O)—C(R⁷)₂—,
 —C(R⁷)₂—C(O)—O—,
 (g) —N=CH—CH=CH—,
 20 (h) —CH=N—CH=CH—,
 (i) —CH=CH—N=CH—,
 (j) —CH=CH—CH=N—,
 (k) —N=CH—CH=N—,
 (l) —N=CH—N=CH—,
 25 (m) —CH=N—CH=N—,
 (n) —S—CH=N—,
 (o) —S—N=CH—,
 (p) —N=N—NH—,
 (q) —CH=N—S—,

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(r) $-N=CH-S-$, R^1 is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) $S(O)_2CH_3$,
- 5 (b) $S(O)_2NH_2$,
- (c) $S(O)_2NHCOCF_3$,
- (d) $S(O)(NH)CH_3$,
- (e) $S(O)(NH)NH_2$,
- (f) $S(O)(NH)NHCOCF_3$,
- 10 (g) $P(O)(CH_3)OH$, and
- (h) $P(O)(CH_3)NH_2$,

 R^2 is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) C_{1-6} alkyl,
- (b) C_{3-7} , cycloalkyl,
- 15 (c) mono- or di-substituted phenyl or naphthyl wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of
 - (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) halo, including F, Cl, Br, I,
 - (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy,
 - 20 (4) C_{1-6} alkylthio,
 - (5) CN,
 - (6) CF_3 ,
 - (7) C_{1-6} alkyl,
 - (8) N_3 ,
 - 25 (9) $-CO_2H$,
 - (10) $-CO_2-C_{1-4}$ alkyl,
 - (11) $-C(R^5)(R^6)-OH$,
 - (12) $-C(R^5)(R^6)-O-C_{1-4}$ alkyl, and
 - (13) $-C_{1-6}$ alkyl- CO_2-R^7 ;
- 30 (d) mono- or di-substituted heteroaryl wherein the heteroaryl is a monocyclic aromatic ring of 5 atoms, said ring having one hetero atom which is S, O, or N, and optionally 1, 2, or 3 additional N atoms; or

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the heteroaryl is a monocyclic ring of 6 atoms, said ring having one hetero atom which is N, and optionally 1, 2, 3, or 4 additional N atoms; said substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halo, including fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo,
- (3) C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (4) C₁₋₆alkoxy,
- (5) C₁₋₆alkylthio,
- 10 (6) CN,
- (7) CF₃,
- (8) N₃,
- (9) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH, and
- (10) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁₋₄alkyl;
- 15 (e) benzoheteroaryl which includes the benzo fused analogs of (d);

R³ and R⁴ are the substituent residing on any position of —A=B—C=D— and are selected independently from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) hydrogen,
- (b) CF₃,
- (c) CN,
- (d) C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (e) -Q¹ wherein Q¹ is Q², CO₂H, C(R⁵)(R⁶)OH,
- 25 (f) -O-Q²,
- (g) -S-Q², and
- (h) optionally substituted
 - (1) -C₁₋₅ alkyl-Q¹,
 - (2) -O-C₁₋₅ alkyl-Q¹,
 - 30 (3) -S-C₁₋₅ alkyl-Q¹,
 - (4) -C₁₋₃alkyl-O-C₁₋₃alkyl-Q¹,
 - (5) -C₁₋₃alkyl-S-C₁₋₃alkyl-Q¹,
 - (6) -C₁₋₅ alkyl-O-Q²,
 - (7) -C₁₋₅ alkyl-S-Q²,

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wherein the substituent resides on the alkyl chain and the substituent is C₁-3alkyl, and Q¹ is Q², CO₂H, C(R⁵)(R⁶)OH

Q² is CO₂-C₁-4alkyl, tetrazolyl-5-yl, or C(R⁵)(R⁶)O-C₁-4alkyl;

R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are each independently selected from the group

5 consisting of

(a) hydrogen,

(b) C₁-6alkyl,

or R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon to which they are attached form a saturated monocyclic carbon ring of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 atoms, or two R⁷

10 groups on the same carbon form a saturated monocyclic carbon ring of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 atoms;

R⁸ is hydrogen, C₁-6 alkyl or aryl.

X is O, S, NR⁹, CO, C(R⁹)₂, C(R⁹)(OH), -C(R⁹)=C(R⁹)-; -C(R⁹)=N-; -N=C(R⁹)-.

15

2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein

—A=B—C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) -CH=CH-CH=CH-,

(b) -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-C(O)-, -CH₂-CH₂-C(O)-CH₂-,
20 -CH₂-C(O)-CH₂-CH₂-, -C(O)-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-,

(c) -CH₂-CH₂-O-C(O)-, CH₂-O-C(O)-CH₂-,
-O-C(O)-CH₂-CH₂-,

(d) -CH₂-CH₂-C(O)-O-, -CH₂-C(O)-OCH₂-,
-C(O)-O-CH₂-CH₂-,

25 (e) -CH₂-O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-CH₂-,

(f) -N=CH-CH=CH-,

(g) -CH=N-CH=CH-,

(h) -S-CH=N-,

(i) -S-N=CH-,

30 (j) -N=N-NH-,

(k) -CH=N-S-, and

(l) -N=CH-S-.

3. A compound according to Claim 2 wherein

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R¹ is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) S(O)₂CH₃,
- (b) S(O)₂NH₂,
- (c) S(O)₂NHC(O)CF₃,
- 5 (d) S(O)NHCH₃,
- (e) S(O)NHNH₂, and
- (f) S(O)NHNHC(O)CF₃;

R² is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) C₁₋₄alkyl,
- 10 (b) C₃, C₄, C₅ and C₆ cycloalkyl,
- (c) mono- or di-substituted phenyl or naphthyl wherein the
substituent is selected from the group consisting of
 - (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) fluoro, chloro, and bromo,
 - 15 (3) C₁₋₄alkoxy,
 - (4) C₁₋₄alkylthio,
 - (5) CN,
 - (6) CF₃,
 - (7) C₁₋₄alkyl,
 - 20 (8) N₃,
 - (9) -CO₂H,
 - (10) -CO₂-C₁₋₃alkyl,
 - (11) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH, and
 - (12) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁₋₃alkyl,
 - 25 (d) mono- or di-substituted heteroaryl selected from the group
consisting of
 - (1) furanyl,
 - (2) diazinyl, triazinyl and tetrazinyl,
 - (3) imidazolyl,
 - 30 (4) isooxazolyl,
 - (5) isothiazolyl,
 - (6) oxadiazolyl,
 - (7) oxazolyl,
 - (8) pyrazolyl,

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- (9) pyrrolyl,
- (10) thiadiazolyl,
- (11) thiazolyl,
- (12) thienyl,
- (13) triazolyl, and
- (14) tetrazolyl,

wherein said substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) fluoro, chloro, bromo,
- (c) C₁-4alkoxy,
- (d) C₁-4alkylthio,
- (e) CN,
- (f) CF₃,
- (g) C₁-4alkyl,
- (h) N₃,
- (i) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH,
- (j) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁-3alkyl;

R⁵ and R⁶ are each hydrogen or C₁-3alkyl.

4. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein R² is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) cyclohexyl, and
- (b) mono- or di-substituted phenyl, and

wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halo,
- (3) C₁-3alkoxy,
- (4) C₁-3alkylthio,
- (5) CN,
- (6) CF₃,
- (7) C₁-3alkyl,
- (8) N₃, and

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(9) $-C(R^5)(R^6)-OH$; R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) CF_3 ,
- 5 (c) C_{1-3} alkyl and hydroxy C_{1-3} alkyl,
- (d) chloro and fluoro; and
- (e) CN.

10 5. A compound according to Claim 4 wherein
 $-A=B-C=D-$ is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$,
- (b) $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-C(O)-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-C(O)-CH_2-$,
 $-CH_2-C(O)-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-C(O)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$,
- 15 (c) $-CH_2-CH_2-O-C(O)-$, $CH_2-O-C(O)-CH_2-$,
 $-O-C(O)-CH_2-CH_2-$,
- (d) $-CH_2-CH_2-C(O)-O-$, $-CH_2-C(O)-OCH_2-$,
 $-C(O)-O-CH_2-CH_2-$,
- (e) $-CH_2-O-C(O)-$, $-C(O)-O-CH_2-$,
- (f) $-N=CH-CH=CH-$, and
- 20 (g) $-CH=N-CH=CH-$;

 R^1 is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) $S(O)_2CH_3$,
- (b) $S(O)_2NH_2$,
- (c) $S(O)NHCH_3$, and
- 25 (d) $S(O)NHNH_2$;

 R^2 is selected from the group consisting of

mono or di-substituted phenyl wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 30 (2) halo, selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro and bromo,
- (3) C_{1-3} alkoxy,
- (4) C_{1-3} alkylthio,
- (5) CN, and

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(6) C₁₋₃alkyl;R³ and R⁴ are each selected from the group consisting of

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) CF₃,
- 5 (c) C₁₋₃alkyl and hydroxyC₁₋₃alkyl.

6. A compound according to Claim 5 wherein
 —A=B—C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) —CH=CH—CH=CH—,
- 10 (b) —CH₂—CH₂—O—C(O)—, CH₂—O—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —O—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—,
- (c) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—O—, —CH₂—C(O)—OCH₂—,
 —C(O)—O—CH₂—CH₂—,
- (d) —CH₂—O—C(O)—, —C(O)—O—CH₂—,

15 R¹ is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) S(O)₂CH₃,
- (b) S(O)₂NH₂,
- (c) S(O)NHCH₃, and
- (d) S(O)NHNH₂;

20 R² is

mono or di-substituted phenyl wherein the substituents are
 selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halo, selected from the group consisting of fluoro,
 25 chloro and bromo,
- (3) methoxy, and
- (4) methyl.

7. A compound according to Claim 6 wherein
 30 —A=B—C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) —CH=CH—CH=CH—,
- (b) —CH₂—CH₂—O—C(O)—, CH₂—O—C(O)—CH₂—,
 —O—C(O)—CH₂—CH₂—,
- (c) —CH₂—CH₂—C(O)—O—, —CH₂—C(O)—OCH₂—,

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-C(O)-O-CH₂-CH₂-,

(d) -CH₂-O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-CH₂-,

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of

(a) S(O)₂CH₃, and

5 (b) S(O)₂NH₂,

R² is

mono or di-substituted phenyl wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

(1) hydrogen,

10 (2) halo, selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro and bromo.

8. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein

R² is a mono- or di-substituted heteroaryl wherein heteroaryl is selected

15 from the group consisting of

(1) furanyl,

(2) diazinyl, triazinyl, tetrazinyl,

(3) imidazolyl,

(4) isooxazolyl,

20 (5) isothiazolyl,

(6) oxadiazolyl,

(7) oxazolyl,

(8) pyrazolyl,

(9) pyrrolyl,

25 (10) thiadiazolyl,

(11) thiazolyl,

(12) thienyl,

(13) triazolyl, and

(14) tetrazolyl,

30 wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

(a) hydrogen,

(b) fluoro or chloro,

(c) C₁-3alkoxy,

(d) C₁-3alkylthio,

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- (e) CN,
(5) CF₃,
(6) C₁₋₃alkyl,
(7) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH;
5 (8) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-O-C₁₋₄alkyl,

wherein R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

9. A compound according to Claim 8 wherein
R² is a mono- or di-substituted heteroaryl wherein heteroaryl is selected
10 from the group consisting of
- (1) 2-furanyl,
(2) 3-furanyl,
(3) 2-thienyl,
(4) 3-thienyl,
15 (5) 3-isoxazolyl,
(6) 4-isoxazolyl,
(7) 5-isoxazolyl,
(8) 3-isothiazolyl,
(9) 4-isothiazolyl,
20 (10) 5-isothiazolyl,
(11) 2-oxazolyl,
(12) 4-oxazolyl,
(13) 5-oxazolyl,
(14) 2-thiazolyl,
25 (15) 4-thiazolyl,
(16) 5-thiazolyl,
(17) 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl,
(18) 1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-yl,
(19) 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl,
30 (20) 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl,
(21) 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl,
(22) 1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl,
(23) 1,2,3-oxadiazol-4-yl,
(24) 1,2,3-oxadiazol-5-yl,

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- 5 (25) 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl,
(26) 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl,
(27) 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl,
(28) 1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl,
(29) pyrazol-4-yl,
(30) pyrazol-5-yl,
(31) 1,2,3-triadiazol-4-yl,
(32) 1,2,3-triadiazol-5-yl,
(33) 1,2,4-triadiazol-3-yl,
10 (34) 1,2,4-triadiazol-5-yl,
(35) 1,2-diazinyl,
(36) 1,3-diazinyl,
(37) 1,4-diazinyl,
(38) 1,2,3,4-tetrazin-5-yl,
15 (39) 1,2,4,5-tetrazin-4-yl,
(40) 1,3,4,5-tetrazin-2-yl, and
(41) 1,2,3,5-tetrazin-4-yl.

10. A compound according to Claim 9 wherein the
20 heteroaryl is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) 3-isoxazolyl,
(2) 4-isoxazolyl,
(3) 5-isoxazolyl,
(4) 3-isothiazolyl,
25 (5) 4-isothiazolyl,
(6) 5-isothiazolyl,
(7) 2-oxazolyl,
(8) 4-oxazolyl,
(9) 5-oxazolyl,
30 (10) 2-thiazolyl,
(11) 4-thiazolyl,
(12) 5-thiazolyl,
(13) 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl,
(14) 1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-yl,

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- 5 (15) 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl,
(16) 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl,
(17) 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl,
(18) 1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl,
(19) 1,2,3-oxadiazol-4-yl,
(20) 1,2,3-oxadiazol-5-yl,
(21) 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl,
(22) 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl,
10 (23) 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl,
(24) 1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl,
(25) 1,2-diazinyl,
(26) 1,3-diazinyl, and
(27) 1,4-diazinyl.

15 11. A compound according to Claim 10 wherein
the heteroaryl is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) 3-isothiazolyl,
(2) 4-isothiazolyl,
20 (3) 5-isothiazolyl,
(4) 2-oxazolyl,
(5) 4-oxazolyl,
(6) 5-oxazolyl,
(7) 2-thiazolyl,
(8) 4-thiazolyl,
25 (9) 5-thiazolyl,
(10) 1,2-diazinyl,
(11) 1,3-diazinyl, and
(12) 1,4-diazinyl, and

wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- 30 (1) hydrogen,
(2) fluoro or chloro,
(3) C₁-3alkoxy,
(4) C₁-3alkylthio,
(5) CN,

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- (6) C₁-3alkyl, and
- (7) -C(R⁵)(R⁶)-OH.

12. A compound according to Claim 11 wherein
5 —A=B-C=D— is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) -CH=CH-CH=CH-,
- (b) -CH₂-CH₂-O-C(O)-, CH₂-O-C(O)-CH₂-,
-O-C(O)-CH₂-CH₂-,
- (c) -CH₂-CH₂-C(O)-O-, -CH₂-C(O)-OCH₂-,
10 -C(O)-O-CH₂-CH₂-,
- (d) -CH₂-O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-CH₂-,

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) S(O)₂CH₃,
- (b) S(O)₂NH₂,
- 15 (c) S(O)NHCH₃, and
- (d) S(O)NHNH₂, and

R³ is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) CF₃,
- 20 (c) C₁-3alkyl and hydroxyC₁-3alkyl,
- (d) CN.

13. A compound according to Claim 12 wherein
the hetereoaryl is selected from the group consisting of

- 25 (1) 3-isothiazolyl,
- (2) 4-isothiazolyl,
- (3) 5-isothiazolyl,
- (4) 2-oxazolyl,
- (5) 4-oxazolyl,
- 30 (6) 5-oxazolyl,
- (7) 2-thiazolyl,
- (8) 4-thiazolyl,
- (9) 5-thiazolyl,
- (10) 1,2-diazinyl,

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(11) 1,3-diazinyl, and

(12) 1,4-diazinyl,

wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
(2) fluoro or chloro,
(3) methoxy,
(4) methylthio,
(5) CF₃,
(6) methyl.

14. A compound according to Claim 1 selected from

- (a) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]furan,
(b) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[b]-
thiophene,
(c) 3-(4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-2-phenyl-inden-1-one,
(d) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-
phenyl)indole,
(e) 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-
(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)indole,
(f) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-
4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one,
(g) 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)-
phenyl)-4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one,
(h) 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-4H-
thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one,
(i) 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl)-
4H-thieno[2,3-c]furan-6-one, and
(j) 2-Phenyl-3-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-4,7-dihydro-
thieno[2,3-c]pyran-5-one.

15. A pharmaceutical composition for treating an inflammatory disease susceptible to treatment with an non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent comprising:

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a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 5 16. A pharmaceutical composition for treating
cyclooxygenase mediated diseases advantageously treated by an active
agent that selectively inhibits COX-2 in preference to COX-1
comprising:
a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound according
to Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10

17. A method of treating an inflammatory disease
susceptible to treatment with an non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent
comprising:
administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic
15 therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1
and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. A method of treating cyclooxygenase mediated
diseases advantageously treated by an active agent that selectively
20 inhibits COX-2 in preference to COX-1 comprising:
administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic
therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

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19. A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14.

20. A cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor pharmaceutical
5 composition comprising a compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. A compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt
10 thereof, for use in treating an inflammatory disease susceptible to treatment with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent.

22. Use of a compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating
15 cyclooxygenase mediated diseases.

23. Use of a compound of formula (I), as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as an anti-inflammatory agent.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 95/00490

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6	C07D333/54	A61K31/38	A61K31/44	C07D307/79	C07D209/10
	C07D333/56	C07D495/04	C07D493/04	C07D491/04	C07D409/04
	C07D413/04	C07D417/04	C07D513/04	C07D471/04	

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,94 15932 (SEARLE & CO ;MONSANTO CO (US); BERTENSHAW STEPHEN R (US); COLLINS) 21 July 1994 see page 8, line 6 - line 31; claim 1; examples ---	1-23
A	US,A,4 767 766 (BAKER ROBERT K ET AL) 30 August 1988 see column 1, line 7 - line 47; claims ---	1-23
A	US,A,4 652 582 (WILKERSON WENDELL W) 24 March 1987 see claims; table I ---	1-23
A	US,A,4 477 463 (CHERKOFKY SAUL C) 16 October 1984 see the whole document ---	1-23
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 November 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.12.95

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 95/00490

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 37, no. 7, 1 April 1994 WASHINGTON US, pages 988-998, W. W. WILKERSON ET AL. 'Antiinflammatory 4,5-Diarylpyrroles: Synthesis and QSAR' see the whole document ---	1-23
P,A	WO,A,94 26731 (MERCK FROSST CANADA INC ;GAUTHIER JACQUES YVES (CA); LEBLANC YVES) 24 November 1994 see page 1, line 6 - page 2, line 31; claims -----	1-23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CA95/00490

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 17 and 18 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based upon the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

The claims encompass such an enormous amount of compounds that carrying out a complete search is impossible on economic grounds, because the broadness of the claims is such that even by means of on-line searching techniques a complete search was not possible. For this reason the search has been restricted to the embodiments of the claims sufficiently supported by the description, i.e. the examples.
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC1/CA 95/00490

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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